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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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Only one former Vice-President survives—Hannibal Hamlin, the first of the six Republican Vice-Presidents. He was elected to that office in 1860, and is now nearly seventy-eight years old.

A shrewd merchant says that the money expended in labor to keep a brass sign properly scoured could be more profitably invested in newspaper advertising. He does not believe in brass ornaments of any kind.

In the West, two-cent a-mile-railroad-fares are being agitated, on the strength of the general demand for cheaper rates, now that the railroads are making more money than ever under the Inter-State Commerce act.

Sweden has become a great exporter of butter. The amount sent abroad last year was valued at more than $4,000,000. The Swedish dairies are now worked upon the most improved systems. Only skilled hands are employed in receiving the milk, separating and refining the cream, and churning the butter. The work is performed with the greatest care and cleanliness. The dairymaids receive a practical and theoretical training at dairy schools.

Tyler is the only President whose wife died while he was in office, but that was his first wife. He was a widower not quite two years; and counting him there have been six widower Presidents, the others being Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Fillmore and Arthur, these five remaining unmarried while in the White House, and but one bachelor President, Buchanan, who was single throughout his term, Cleveland being the only other who began a term as a bachelor. Fillmore married his second wife after his term as President expired. He and Tyler are the only two of our Presidents who have had two wives.

Consumption is the cause of nearly fifteen per cent. of the whole number of deaths, or about three in 1,000 of the whole population each year of the world over. Impure air and bad hygiene are potent factors in its production. The disease is most prevalent in temperate climates, but exists in a virulent form in the tropics. The influence of altitude is very marked. There is almost complete immunity from the disease among the higher Alps, the Andes, the Himalayas and other extremely elevated regions; while among the Tennessee and North Carolina mountains, a case of true pulmonary consumption was seldom, if ever, known to originate. In seeking a new location immigrants are wise who settle in non-malarious neighborhoods.

A plan conceived as long ago as 1873 is about to begin realization for the construction, in New York city, of a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, which will surpass in size and grandeur any similar building on this continent. The project is being aided by others than Episcopalians, in one instance a Presbyterian giving $100,000. The estimated cost of the structure will be $6,000,000. The construction of the cathedral will be done in sections. The choir, which will probably be erected first, will, it is said, be as large as Trinity Church in the metropolis. The site has not been selected, but it will be as commanding a one as can be secured. The name will be the Cathedral of John the Divine, and the work of building will be commenced at an early day.

The following statistics have been compiled by the American Steam-boiler Insurance Company of New York of the boiler explosions during the last twelve months:

Flour mills and grain elevators	37
Sugar refineries, dye works, sugar houses and pork-packing establishments	59
Paper mills, bleacheries, etc	31
Rolling mills and iron works	68
Breweries and distilleries	29
Cotton mills and textile manufactories	11
Locomotives, portable boilers and colliery boilers, etc	76
Marine boilers, tugs, floating elevators and other vessels	109
Planing mills and other wood-workers	151
Miscellaneous, including low-pressure boilers	77
Total	628
Persons killed	1,026
Persons injured	1,232
Total	1,258

Average explosions per month, over fifty-two. Average killed and injured per month, over 188.

There are thirty-seven oleomargarine factories in the United States, two of which are in Denver, two others west of the Mississippi river, eleven in Chicago, six in the State of New York, five in Rhode Island, five in Pennsylvania, four in Ohio, one in Indiana, and one in Massachusetts. All but one are in cities. There are 226 wholesale dealers who have paid special tax; and the whole number of retail dealers is 3,557, in thirty-six States and Territories. With such facilities for supply, those who prefer the imitation to genuine butter need have no trouble in procuring. *quan suff.* It is stated that the chemist of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington—an officer created under the law of 1886—already has shelves, boxes, pails and packages of the suspected product in hand, with a safe well filled with specimens of all colors, flavors and odors, which have been sent for official analyses. He and his assistants are kept busy, and have at least a month's work before them. There is also a microscopist in the "artificial butter" department, who, with the chemist, is pledged to report on each and every article sent them on which an effort has been made to make it appear of a different substance than it really is.

HOME.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded!
Home! go watch the faithful dove—
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us;
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us.

Home's not merely roof and room;
It needs something to endear it.
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it!
What is home with none to meet!
None to welcome, none to greet us!
Home is sweet, and only sweet,
Where there's one we love to meet us!

TRAILING ARBUTUS.

BY F. E. H. RAYMOND.

"Hurry up, Trixie, dear, and finish your sweeping! Kate Merrill has just run over to say that we are all to go a-Maying this afternoon."

"Oh, that's lovely!" answered a girlish voice from the top stair.

"But I didn't know there were any flowers out yet."

"Well, there are, then. Tom Taylor's been for a ride over 'Break Neck,' and reports there are quantities."

"Did he bring you any?"

"Not one. He said if arbutus was worth having, it was worth going after; and it is he who is getting up the party."

Down came Trixie, dusting each stair as she did so, and looking as pretty in her white mob-cap as ever she did in a new spring hat.

Beatrice Morgan was certainly a charming girl. One couldn't define her beauty—maybe she had none. Still the dark eyes were bright with intelligence, and the saucy little nose had a piquant prettiness of its own. The skin at least was perfect; and if the hair did have to be crimped to make those becoming little waves, why, so did that of many another.

Some critics found fault with the mouth. It was rather large and decided; but it certainly was very womanly as well, and the tender lips parted over a perfect set of teeth. Added to this a trim little figure, whose tenderness still held a suggestion of hidden strength, and Trixie verified old Dr. Taylor's opinion: "Just a bonnie, wholesome, lovable girl."

That good physician would very gladly have seen her the wife of his boy Tom; but unfortunately, the young man had formed a preference of his own, not consonant with his father's choice.

There were a good many pretty girls in Glenham, as there are in every place, if one has the eyes to look for them. They gathered at Kate Merrill's home that bright spring afternoon, and filled the old farm-wagon to overflowing with their exuberant life.

"Every lassie had her laddie." Tom Taylor drove with laughing Kate beside him. A brace of jolly spirits they. There were Lucy Mills and Rob Mitchell, Anna Turner and William Pomfret; lastly Trixie Morgan and Reuben Reeve.

The road was good to the foot of the mountain. There the steady old team was fastened, and the real fun began.

Who does not remember just such a jaunt! The warm spring sunshine; the delight over discovered treasures; an exhilarating sense of the bursting, throbbing life all around!

By-and-by, Beatrice, who had been foremost in the search, grew tired and sat down to rest on a great boulder.

Reuben had wandered a little away in search of water, for the trip had made them all athirst.

As he returned, with his tin cup filled, his face suddenly blanched under its tan.

Trixie, the girl he loved above everything on earth, sat gazing dreamily out over the valley beneath her, and only a few feet from her, ready to spring, was a huge rattlesnake. The unusual warmth of the sun had drawn it from its lair, and some unknown disturbance had roused its anger; may be Trixie's little boot-heel had unknowingly bruised it.

On the instant came the ominous sound of the rattles, and the hoarse cry: "Don't move for your life!" And the girl awoke from her reverie to see Reuben beating and threshing to its death the reptile whose fangs had just now threatened her own life. With a sickening shudder she closed her eyes, and opened them only when a low "Thank God!" reached her ear.

She put out her hand, and Reuben took it, each face still pale with the fright. In such a moment disguises drop. All the love which he had felt, but for his poverty's sake kept hidden beneath his own breast, shone in the young man's eyes, and before their earnest gaze Beatrice dropped her own.

A delicate color crept into the pale cheek, and two great tears welled out from the drooping lids.

There was no need for words. In their great thankfulness, heart spoke to heart. The white hand, still clinging tremblingly to his own, was reverently lifted to the lover's lips; and this was their unspoken betrothal.

Presently, as they strolled slowly down the mountain side toward their waiting friends, Reuben broke the silence.

"Darling, will you give me a spray from your basket?"

Beatrice gathered a few flowers, the rosiest and sweetest of her store, and gave the posy to her lover. In that simple act she felt that she had also given her pledge to trust and wait.

With a tacit understanding neither mentioned the episode through which they had passed, but it required an effort to join in the mirth of their comrades.

"Why, Trixie Morgan, what a lot of flowers you have!" cried Lucy, running to meet them. "Reuben must have helped you to advantage!"

"He did, dear," answered the girl, casting a grateful look at her deliverer.

"Well, you must be awfully tired, to make you both look so solemn; and, Trix, you are as white as if you'd seen a ghost." Beatrice shivered, and Kate's curiosity was also aroused.

"Reuben Reeve," she demanded, with tragic fierceness, "what have you been doing or saying to that girl up there? If you've been reciting any of that horrid poetry or those blood-curdling stories you write, you shall never go Maying with us again."

"I deny the charge, Miss Merrill. Miss Beatrice will bear me out in the assertion that I have not spoken above a dozen sentences since we all separated. But, look at your empty basket! You are the one who wastes time in talking, that is evident."

The laugh was against the accuser now, for Reuben, assuming her own inquisitorial air, arraigned her escort.

"Tom Taylor, give an account of yourself. What kind of a knight errant are you, to let the basket of your lady fair return so empty of the spoils!"

"Well, I'd as soon tell you now as ever that I did talk, and to some purpose. This little girl here has just promised to climb another hill with me—the long one of life. Jolly good times we mean to have, too, spoils or no spoils to show for it, when the journey's done."

It was a frank announcement, and love had made the lighthearted fellow for the once a bit poetical.

They were all old friends and schoolfellows, and well knew that Tom's suit had long been repulsed by blue-eyed Kate, because the old doctor had been opposed. Tom's mother had been a trifle frivolous; enough to make her studious husband's life a burden to him. It was in memory of this, and because he feared Kate Merrill was another of the same sort, that he objected. But all these young people knew better, and that under a laughing manner lay a true and faithful heart.

So it was with warm congratulations they gathered around the open-hearted young couple, and in the midst of much harmless hilarity the homeward ride was taken.

Alas, for the "shadow and shine" of life!

Beatrice Morgan had no mother, and her old father was an invalid. Spring wild-flowers had scarcely given place to the June roses when Mr. Morgan sickened and died. The day of his funeral was the one fixed for Tom and Kate's wedding; and instead of acting the pleasant part of bridesmaid for her friend, poor Trix knelt sobbing by her father's grave.

Change followed change. It was impossible for a young girl to live alone. The Morgans were well connected, and an aunt just going abroad insisted upon taking Beatrice with her. Reuben had tried to be of use in this time of trouble, but officious relatives, who had heard the village rumors, and who thought the match with a poor man unsuitable for their niece, snubbed him so politely, yet decidedly, that he refrained from offering more.

He sought an interview with the girl he loved. She, knowing nothing of the insult which had been offered him, and hurt, on her side, by his apparent want of sympathy, received him coldly.

In the abandon of her grief, her aching heart had longed for the solace of his love. He had failed her! and she recalled, with burning cheek, how easily she had given herself to one who cared so little!

The pain and constraint of both sides were unbearable, and the meeting was brief. But Reuben was not the man to submit tamely to injustice.

"Beatrice," he said, at parting, "you are dearer to me than life or honor, or anything the world holds good. On that May afternoon upon the mountain, I believed that you loved me. Some reptile has come between us. When I have conquered and killed it, I shall ask you to redeem your pledge. Till then, farewell."

He was gone; and Trixie Morgan lay down that night with a greater sense of desolation than before; yet with a renewed belief in the truth of her lover, which she resolved should find an answering truth in her.

Years passed, and the simple Glenham girl had changed much. With native tact she had readily adapted herself to her new surroundings; had enjoyed, with heartiness, the "goods the gods gave her," yet kept throughout it all her own strong individuality.

Some advantageous offers had been made her; and her aunt, who had daughters of her own, began to be anxious that her attractive niece should "settle."

This worldly-wise woman wholly disapproved of the severe course of art study to which Beatrice had applied herself; and quite failed to understand the severe indifference with which she dismissed a wealthy suitor, or the feverish anxiety with which she awaited the reception of her first picture at the Salon.

During the first months of their life in Europe, a few letters had come for Trix, directed in a masculine hand; but with the same motherly care she exercised over the love affairs of her own girls, Mrs. Morgan had retained the missives in her own possession. Her conscience was satisfied—for it was of the good-natured, obliging sort—that they were not destroyed, only kept back for a time.

So the poor girl never knew that Reuben had written; and he, receiving no replies, accepted the fact that his darling wished to ignore him. He gave himself, almost fiercely, to hard work, and gained a steadily advancing position on a leading daily journal. In his leisure hours he wrote magazine articles; and just now had published his first book. The volume proved a success, and with the proceeds of its sale he determined to go abroad.

He said to his friends that he "needed rest, and the education of a foreign tour." To his heart, that he needed, and would find, Beatrice.

But before he went he would run down to Glenham, say good-bye to old companions, and see that the dear, white haired mother had everything provided for her comfort.

Among other places, he dropped in at Tom Taylor's and found Kate down on the floor, playing with her twin boys. She had grown stout in the years that had come and gone since her May-day betrothal, and anxiety about her precious, colicky babies had brought a few puckers to the sunny face. But Kate Taylor's heart was quite as warm as Kate Merrill's had been; and in the plenitude of her young motherhood she longed to take care of and be good to everybody. She had a vivid remembrance of the old days, when Trix and she, Tom and Reuben, had all been young lovers together and she could not bear that this other pair should miss the sweet completeness of her own life.

She was ready with a bit of news for Mr. Reuben—she hoped it would be good news.

"The Morgans have come back, I hear. They are probably in Boston now, and we hope to see Beatrice very soon."

Her visitor's surprise was as manifest as his eagerness to hear more.

"Yes, and they say Trix has become a fine artist. There was always more in her than the rest of us girls."

"Is she married?"

Reuben tried to be quite cool, but for the life of him couldn't help blurting out his uppermost anxiety in his own fashion.

"Oh, no; I have a letter, which, maybe you'll like to hear;" and she read:

"DEAR KATE: Will you be glad to hear we are coming home?

"My coz Joe has become engaged in a manner highly satisfactority to Aunt Maria, and we are coming to America for the wedding. Louise, you know, married an Englishman, and will tarry abroad, to eat roast beef at her leisure.

"But Joe's *fiancee* is a cultured Bostonian, and only the sacred surroundings of the modern Athens are fitted for their nuptials!

"Don't mind my nonsense, dear. I am so glad to be coming that I don't know what I write.

"Poor auntie has given me up as a cut-and-dried old maid, the black sheep of her flock; so, after the fuss of the wedding is all over, I'm going to find some respectable, motherly body, and come down to my father's house at Glenham to live and work and be content. You have no sister; so just think how handy I will be in case of the measles, or such!

"I wonder do you ever go a-Maying now! Maybe I'll be home in time for the arbutus; and if so, I'll shoulder one of your fat babies, and you the other, and we'll have a long, delightful day on the mountains. TRIX."

On the 15th! and this was the 3d of May. Even now Beatrice Morgan must be in America, only an hour or two distant from him.

Thackeray says that "all good women are match-makers." Kate was a good woman, and she certainly felt a pleasant sense of satisfaction watching her guest's face while she refolded her letter.

How the stern lines had faded out of it, and how much like the old-time Reuben he began to look!

"Well, I find I must shorten my call," said the young man, springing up. "Thank you for reading the letter; and say good-by to Tom for me."

"What! going so soon? Surely you will stay for supper. Tom will be awfully disappointed to miss you."

"I'm sorry, but—pulling out his watch—"I find I have just time to catch the evening train, after seeing mother again. Good-by.

And up the village street sped Reuben, his feet winged with the energy of hope.

The 9:15 train was late that night, and the impatient traveler was compelled to rest and reflect.

"A needle in a haymow." Boston was a good-sized place, he remembered, and where among its crooked streets dwelt his darling that night?

With the daylight, "hotel registers!" was the bright thought which came to him. As he hoped, the name of the Morgan party were found at a prominent "house;" but to his disgust, he learned also that they had left after a brief stay.

"Where did they go?"

"Well, really," the politely non-committal clerk informed him, "he couldn't say, you know. Some private house, he believed, but"—eying our hero's anxious face suspiciously—"really he couldn't say, you know."

Another idea struck the baffled searcher. The Spring Exhibition of Water Colors was in progress at the Art Club-house, and thither, sooner or later, an artist would be sure to find her way.

He bought the morning paper, and hurried to Newbury street. It was very early, himself the first visitor. So he tried to pass the time in reading. Instead, he did the most unromantic thing possible—went sound asleep. A wakeful night, after a hurried journey, had wearied him greatly; the quietude of the deserted gallery was irresistible, and Dame Nature placidly poked Miss Romance into her pocket for a bit.

After a refreshing nap, Reuben awoke to find the rooms quite full of people. A little ashamed of his "forgetfulness," he rose and sauntered about the gallery. Presently, something arrested him. It was a delicate, subtly sweet odor, which in a flash carried him back to old Break Neck and a May-day, years gone by.

He looked around now, eagerly.

A lady in a dark blue traveling-dress stood before one of the pictures, but not looking at it. On the contrary, she was holding to her face, and as nearly hiding, in a little caressing motion of delight, a bunch of trailing arbutus.

Despite its distinguished and foreign air, there was something very familiar about the trim figure; and the half-hidden profile was, could be, only that of Beatrice. His heart gave a great bound and in an instant he was at the lady's side.

The brown eyes looked up at him in glad amaze. How lovely she had grown!

"Beatrice, darling, I was crossing the ocean to find you. The old serpent of my poverty is dead; let all the doubts and misunderstandings of these years die with it. If I was afraid to make my meaning plain before, I am not now. Here I ask you, dear love of my whole life, will you be my wife?"

Once more the soft eyes filled with happy tears, and veiled themselves before his passionate glance; once more a white hand held out to him a bunch of their own sacred, dainty flowers. He took them both, the hand and the blossoms, with tender revenge, and will keep them to the end.—*Frank Leslie's.*

Ill-Tempered Monkeys.

The Brazilian Mycetes monkey, or red howler, defends itself by means of its appalling voice, writes Felix Oswald. At the mere sight of a jaguar a Mycetes assembly will set up a general whoop, raising their voices to a deafening uproar, till the enemy prefers to retreat. Some of the old howlers are then apt to pursue him for a quarter of a mile, breaking out into fresh execrations whenever they catch sight of his speckled hide. It takes hours to calm their excitement and in moonlight, when every bush seems to hide a lurking foe, they often make a night of it, and keep up a far-sounding roar, renewed at the rustling of every twig.

The East African baboon often falls a victim to his passionate temper. If the Arabs wish to catch a rock baboon without bringing on a conflict with a whole troop of his fisty relatives, they have only to insult the desired specimen by hitting him with a stone. Ten to one the enraged four-hander will rush down from the rocks and charge the offenders on their own vantage ground, when they can easily capture him by a stunning blow or by means of a net.

I have a Chacma baboon who flies into a passion at the slightest provocation. If she sees anybody eat or drink she usually stretches out her hand for a share, and if her wish is not instantly gratified she grabs the iron bars of her cage and makes it rock about the floor like a ship in a storm. Once she managed to bend two of those bars out of shape and escape through the gap. But we caught her again by getting a boy to shake his fist at her. She had taken refuge in a tree in front of the house, but in the excitement at the offered insult she leaped upon the roof of the veranda and chased the culprit from room to room into a garret, where we succeeded in recapturing her.

Contraction and Expansion.

When a man stays at home and hears women talk
On dresses and bonnets and bliss,
When he gets into bed and thinks what he's heard,
His head seems to feel just like this:

O

But when he goes out and gets home quite late,
And brings home some other man's tile,
The thing is reversed, and he finds later on
That his head feels exactly this style:

O

—*New York Sun.*

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Useful Hints on Pastry.

Butter and eggs for cake should always be beaten to a cream.

In beating eggs beat the yokes until you can take up a spoonful; whip whites to stiff froth and stir them into cake with the flour the last thing before putting cake into tins.

Flour should always be sifted just before you wish to use it.

Baking powder should be thoroughly mixed with the flour dry.

To boil a pudding in a bag, dip bag (which should be made of thick cotton or linen) in hot water and rub the inside with flour before putting in the pudding; when done dip bag in cold water and the pudding will turn out easily. Always put a plate on the bottom of the kettle to keep the pudding from burning.

Preparation of Whitewash.

Whitewash is one of the most valuable articles in the world when properly applied. It not only prevents the decay of wood, but conduces greatly to the healthfulness of all buildings, whether of wood or stone. Outbuildings and fences, when not painted, should be supplied once or twice a year with a good coat of whitewash, which should be prepared in the following way: Take a clean, water-tight barrel or other suitable cask, and put into it half a bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the slaking has been thoroughly effected, dissolve in water and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt; these will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work.

If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash by adding three pounds of yellow ochre, or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of lamp, vine or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds of umber, Turkish or American (the latter is the cheapest), one pound of common lamp-black. For common stone color, add four pounds of raw umber and two pounds of lamp-black. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior, both in appearance and durability, to the common whitewash.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

Recipes.

RICE WAFFLES.—Boil half a pint of rice and let it get cold, mix with it one-fourth pound of butter and a little salt. Stir in one and one-half pints of flour; beat five eggs separately; add yolks, together with one quart of milk, lastly the well-beaten whites. Beat well and bake at once in waffle irons.

TOMATO SALAD.—Cut six ripe tomatoes into slices and remove all the seeds; rub a dish with onion and pour into it a mixture of oil and vinegar (in the proportion of two spoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar), sprinkle on the tomatoes pepper and salt, and leave them in the dressing two hours. They will then be ready to serve.

SYRUP OF CHERRIES.—Procure some fine ripe cherries, take off the stalks; crush the fruit and leave them in this state for twenty-four hours. Then strain the juice through a sieve by squeezing the cherries, and afterward through a jelly-bag. When the liquor is very clear weigh it, and in a pint of juice dissolve two pounds of white sugar; then put it into a preserving pan; boil up once, and take off the scum; strain it and put it into small bottles.

HAM CROQUETTES.—Take one-quarter of a pound of grated ham and mix with it two ounces of mashed potatoes; melt a piece of butter in a saucepan; add the mince, season with a little pepper, a very little stock, a little powdered sweet herbs and chopped parsley; stir until quite hot; then add, off the fire, the yolks of two eggs; lay the mince on a plate to cool; make it into croquettes; roll them in eggs and then in brown bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard; serve with fried parsley.

HOW TO BOIL ONIONS.—To every quart of onions you will need a quart of cold water and half a tablespoonful of salt. Boil slowly for two hours, then drain in a colander and let them get cold. Make a sauce with a tablespoonful of butter, the same of flour and one-half pint of milk; rub butter and flour thoroughly together and add a little black pepper; boil the milk and pour it over the flour and butter, and stir all the time to keep smooth; put the onions in the sauce and let them remain until the sauce boils; the sauce ought to be very thick when served.

SYRUP OF CURRANTS.—Take two pounds of red currants not quite ripe, one pound of cherries rather ripe, and half a pound of raspberries; take out the stones from the cherries; crush the whole together, and when well mixed leave the fruits in a stone or crockery vessel for twenty-four hours. Then put the whole in a wire gauze sieve and squeeze the fruits with the hands; place over the sieve a napkin well rinsed and strain the juice through it; leave it to run itself, without pressure, for it should be very clear. Then take the strained liquor and to each pint of juice put two pounds of best white sugar, pour it into a preserving pan and set it on the fire. After the third or fourth boiling take the syrup off the fire, skim it and pour it into a pan or jug, and when cold put it into small bottles; well cork them and keep them in a cellar or some cool place.

Queer Fuel.

A correspondent of a Los Angeles paper, speaking of fuel, says that it is very scarce in Los Angeles county. In chilly weather, when necessary to keep a fire all day, he uses what is called "brea." It is a crude petroleum, which runs out of the hills in many places in the southern country. The hot sun evaporates the liquid part, or the coal-oil, leaving the dregs, or the solid part, on the surface, which can be broken into chunks when cold and is then ready for use. A fire of wood is made and some of the "brea" put on, which, when it gets hot, melts and covers the wood, causing it to burn very slowly. Without wood the "brea" would melt and run in the ash-pan. One cord of wood and one ton of "brea," which only cost $3 per ton, will last as long as three cords of wood.—*Sacramento Bee.*

E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita rancho, Los Angeles county, Cal., has 1,200 acres in grapes, 16,000 orange and lemon trees, 2,000 pommegranates, 3,000 English walnut trees, 5,000 almond trees, 2,500 peach trees, 4,000 pear trees, 2,000 apricot trees, 1,000 fig trees, and subsistence is furnished for 25,000 head of sheep, 2,000 cows and pigs, and several hundred head of horses and mules, and 17,000 acres of grain. One hundred more acres of orange trees are being set.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The Difference—Incompatibility of Temper—Fond of the Vegetable—Neither Went—She Studied to Please.

Midle Aged Lady in Market—"How do you sell berries?"

"Two quarts for a quarter, ma'am."

"I guess I will look a little further."

Same Lady to (next dealer)—"How do sell your berries?"

"Two quarts for a quarter, Miss."

"I'll take four quarts."—*Merchant-Traveler.*

Incompatibility of Temper.

"Have you spoken to my daughter yet?" asked the old man.

"No, sir; I wanted your consent first."

"Well, I advise you to give up the idea. I don't believe she would marry you, and if she did, neither of you would be happy."

"Why do you think so, sir?"

"Because you part your hair in the middle and she parts hers on the side."—*Puck.*

Fond of the Vegetable.

A young physician of small practice noticed a man buying some cucumbers, and he followed him home and waited outside for developments.

Four hours later the front door opened and the man came hastily down the steps.

"Want a doctor?" gasped the impecunious physician. "No," responded the man, "I'm going around to the grocer's for some cucumbers."—*New York Sun.*

Neither Went.

Two mothers sat opposite each other in a car on a Michigan Central train going to Toledo the other day. Each had a baby about a year old, and each baby came in for a share of the admiration of the passengers. This seemed to make the mothers jealous, and after thinking the matter over for awhile one of them leaned across the aisle and said:

"I feel it my duty to tell you to go into the car ahead with your child, as mine has the whooping cough."

"Oh! has it? Thanks for your kindness, but mine is all over the whooping cough and is now coming down with the measles. Perhaps you had better go into the car behind!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

She Studied to Please.

Speaking of Washington society, Mrs. Gen. M—— planned a series of receptions, and allotted her friends in such manner as to form congenial circles and prevent crowding her salon. Colonel ——, a crusty old bore, attended the first one, and the following conversation took place:

"Very pleasant lot of people here this evening, ma'am; but one misses a good many familiar faces!"

"Yes, my dear Colonel," the hostess replied; "but I shall give another reception next Friday evening, and then a good many familiar faces will miss you."—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Official and the Bull.

There was once a very important state official in California, who thought that everybody knew him, or ought to know him. He was one day walking through a field, when a bull addressed him in an undertone and made for him with its head down and horns in a position to raise him. He was a state official, a man of dignity and political power and natural pomposity, but he ran. He ran surprisingly well. He ran even better than he did for office, and he got to the fence first. He clambered over out of breath and dignity, and found the owner of the bull calmly contemplating the operation.

"What do you mean, sir?" asked the irate official. "What do you mean by having an infuriated animal like that roaming over the fields?"

"Well, I guess the bull has some right in the field."

"Right! Right! Do you know who I am, sir? Do you know who I am?" The farmer shook his head. "I, sir, I am Gen. ——."

"Why the deuce didn't you tell the bull?"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Romeo and Juliet.

He (languishingly)—I have been hoping that you would in time come to regard me as your company.

She (bashfully)—Company! What do you mean by that?

He (encouragingly—Well, as your beau.

She (blushingly)—O! That's what company means.

He (smilingly)—Yes. And if you consider me as your company I should like to consider you as my misery.

She (wonderingly—Your misery?

He (triumphantly)—Yes; because, you know misery loves company.

She (demurely)—I see. We'll admit, then, that you are company and I misery. But don't you think misery a very disagreeable name for a girl, and that it ought to be changed—say to company.

Then he popped.—*Boston Courier.*

A Dakota Train.

"Seen a man go along here lately?" asked a Dakota conductor, leaning off platform, as the train passed a farmer at work near the track.

"Yes."

"Red whiskered man!"

"Yes."

"Grip in each hand?"

"B'lieve so."

"When did he pass?"

"'Bout ten minutes ago—he's just 'round the curve. He's walkin' mid'ling fast, though."

"That's just the trouble, but I'll catch him or run every wheel off the engine! I've no objections to his walking if he's in a hurry, but he wants to put up his fare first, and you bet he'll have to if we catch him! Hi, there, Bill, pass the fireman some more of those dry express packages!"—*Dakota Bell.*

Only too Willing.

"Penelope," said the young man, as his frame shook with emotion, "in that cosy cottage, I'm building on Ogden avenue, where you are to be the mistress, you would not object, I'm sure, to my fitting up a snug little room for the occupancy of an aged mother, who may come occasionally to visit us, and who will be glad to know that she has not been forgotten in our happinesss—"

"No, Cyrus," impetuously said the fair young girl, "your generosity moves me more deeply than I can express. I have always intended to have ma come and live with me, but I had not thought of fitting up a room for her. Your noble offer will afford her great pleasure. She will come not only occasionally, but will come as soon as we are married and make her home with us always, and—"

"Then, madam," said Cyrus, in an altered tone, "permit me to say that I start for Australia to-night. Henceforth our paths lie apart. You can take the house and we'll call it square. I have the honor, madam, to bid you, in the most respectful manner, ta, ta.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Not Man and Wife.

"There are some queer couples in this world," remarked a Dearborn street real estate agent. "The other day a man and women called to see about renting a flat on the North Side. The women did all the talking, and turned to the man for confirmation or corroboration. He always agreed with her and did it very meekly.

"'Well,' says the women finally, 'I will give you $25 for the flat, won't we John?'

"'Yes'm,' replied the man.

"'And I'll pay my rent promptly, too, won't we, John?'

"'Yes'm'

"'And I'll take good care of the house, won't I, John?'

"'But,' I inquired, as usual in such casse, 'are you man and wife?'

"'Man and wife!' exclaimed the women sharply, 'indeed we are not; are we John?'

"'No'm.'

"'What!' says I, 'not man and wife?'

"'Not much. I'll have you know that in this family we are wife and man; ain't we John?'

"'Yes'm."—*Chicago Herald.*

How Burmah Ruby Mines are Worked.

Ruby earth is called by the natives of Burmah "byun," and is generally found at two different depths, the first layer at about four feet, and the second and richer one at twenty to thirty feet below the surface. It is generally extracted by a company of miners, ten or twelve in number. Pits are dug about eight feet square, lined with rough timber, and braced with four crosspieces at intervals. Water enters the pit on sinking a short distance below the surface, and the principal work and source of expense is keeping the mine free from water. Upright posts are let into the ground at a short distance from the mouth, and a fork is cut in the upper end of each. In this fork is balanced a lever, the longer arm of which hangs over the pit, while the shorter arm carries a bucket weighted with stone to counterbalance the contents of the basket, which is connected with the longer arm by a bamboo which reaches to the bottom of the pit. This contrivance forms a most efficient though simple means of raising both water and earth by manual labor. Generally six or eight of these levers overhang each pit in actual working, and probably the proportion of water buckets in constant use to earth baskets is two to one. Three men at least are below, occupied in filling both baskets and buckets, they rise and fall incessantly during the working hours, which rarely exceed six daily. The ruby earth thus extracted is placed in a heap at the side of the pit, and on first exposure, while wet, sparkles in the sun with myriads of small stones, brilliant in color, but not large enough, unfortunately, to be of any value. When a sufficient quantity has been obtained it is washed in bamboo trays and handed over to the sorters, who, after carefully examining it and taking out any stones of value, pass it on again to a small colony of women and children, who generally surround every pit, and who again sort it slowly over in the hopes of finding some smaller stones that may have been missed by the men. It is a ludicrous sight to see two or three little children, who perhaps can scarcely walk, sitting down before a heap of this washed earth and sorting away with most serious faces, as if they realized that their existence depended upon their exertions. No machinery is apparent in the whole district, though it is stated that a pump was brought up a few years ago from Mandalay, but it soon got choked and was thrown away as useless, probably because no one understood how to work it.—*Murray's Magazine.*

One Man's Luck.

Wall street raised a howl of delight when N. B. Ream sold his Stock Exchange membership. But while the matter is fresh it ought to go on record that Ream left the street, all in all, tremendously ahead of their game. The fact is that he is a lucky man, has always been lucky, and probably always will be lucky. Ream says this himself, and as an illustration tells his experience as a Captain of a Pennsylvania regiment in the bombarding around Charleston. The work of his regiment had been so severe that in his company there were left only thirteen men, and they were ensconced behind willow earthworks filled in with sand. The shells that were directed toward them had fallen short of them for a day, and, while they could see the missiles sailing toward them, they apprehended no peril. Ream says that crowding behind the defences having gotten irksome he left his thirteen men for a moment and went out in front to stretch himself. He was standing a few rods in front, springing his saber into the soil, so that by letting go the hilt it bounded into the air and turned a summersault before it came back into his hand again. While Ream was amusing himself in front a black object shot before his eyes; there was a terrific explosion behind the works, and shrieks and groans from the men. A shell had fallen behind the willow works, and of the thirteen men whom Ream had left for a moment not a man was left without some terrible gaping wound. Not a man escaped. Ream was left without a company. But if Wall street ever believed that it could beat a man with luck like that, it is beside itself with vanity.—*Chicago Mail.*

Boats of the Ceylon Natives.

The natives of Ceylon have queer boats. They are quite long, and so narrow, says a correspondent, that I could not keep in one of them without putting one leg in front of the other. The whole affair stands well up out of the water and is kept from capsizing by a long balance log about six feet out from the boat and secured to it by two lightly curved spars. All that I saw had small square rags for sails, which could only be set with a free wind. When the wind gets strong one or more of the crew are sent out to squat on the balance log, the number found necessary for this purpose denoting the strength of the wind—thus they speak of a one man gale a two man gale and so on. They are said to be excellent seaboats and to make good speed, but no one accuses them of being comfortable.

It is said that the edelweiss, the famous flower of the Alps, is found on Mount Ranier, in Washington territory.

AT BAY.

This is the end, then, of striving; that is what comes of it all;
Darkness and foes just behind one; before, an impassable wall.
What does it matter how stanchly one may have battled for truth,
When with his weapons all broken he sits by the grave of his youth?
What did it profit in past years that one did the best that he knew,
When in the gloom of the present, virtue herself seems untrue?
Why should one fight any longer when nothing remains but defeat?
Surely such labor were useless and idle the stirring of feet.

Ah! but the soul that is faithful knows it is good to have fought;
Knows it is good to have acted, whatever the doing has brought.
This is the crown of the conflict, this the reward of all strife—
Faith in one's self and one's motives, no matter how darkened the life.
Flesh may be bruised and defeated, but spirit is never disgraced:
Spirit is always triumphant, whatever sharp pain it has faced.
Here, at the end of my conflict, I counsel not yet with despair,
Though to all seeming my struggles are his who but beateth the air.
Darkness and foes are about me, yet I stand with my back to the wall,
Facing whatever Fate sends me, and facing Fate thus I shall fall!

—*Oscar Fay Adams, in Travelers' Record.*

PITH AND POINT.

The crab is a very grasping creature.

A Popular Military Order—Break ranks.—*Siftings.*

A stop watch—a sleeping policeman.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

A man's funny-bone, we presume, enables him to "laugh in his sleeve."—*Yonker's Statesman.*

The merest schoolboy could dispute the saying that "history repeats itself."—*Journal of Education.*

A mustard plaster is very sympathetic; when it can't do anything else for you it draws your attention.—*Goodall's Sun.*

"You and Jones don't seem to be as thick as you were. Does he owe you any money?" "No. He wants to."—*Town Talk.*

In the matter of speed there is a great similarity between a flash of lightning and a bit of unfounded gossip.—*St. Albans Magazine.*

"Mother," she said with a heart that beat
Loud as her tones of woe,
"To you the secret I'll repeat,
This cold world cannot know—
Lay thy hand on my troubling brow—
Nay shrink not from the theme—
Oscar has come for two weeks now,
And never said 'ice cream.'"

—*Texas Siftings.*

Brevity produces some very remarkable specimens of what the philosophers call nominalism. One of our correspondents had occasion to go into a store to inquire for Dr. Abercrombie's works, "The Intellectual Faculties" and "The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings." When he asked for them the bookseller solemnly replied; "I know I haven't any moral feelings, and I doubt

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1887.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—The President and lady are on summer tour in Western New York.

Dr. L. C. Manly was overcome by the heat in Raleigh on Monday last.

—The yellow fever is still at Key West. New cases occurring daily.

—A severe storm of hail and rain passed over Baltimore on Monday, flooding the streets.

—Later despatches place the casualties at the railroad disaster at St. Thomas, Ontario, on the 15th, at 19 killed and 100 injured.

—Morehead City in the Eastern part of the State, and the mountains in the Western part of the State are said to be full of visitors.

—Jake Sharp, of New York, has been sentenced to five years of hard labor and to pay a fine of $500 for bribing Aldermen in 1884.

—The annual count in the U. S. Treasury is nearly finished. So far as known not a single penny's deficiency has been discovered.

—Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, a distinguished lawyer of Raleigh, died suddenly on Monday last, in the 56th year of his age.

—Forty four young ladies recently took the white and the black veils at the Malinckrodt German Catholic convent, Wilkesbarro.

—The number of slaves in the empire of Brazil has been reduced to 700,000. The process of reduction goes on yearly.

—North Carolina is moving in regard to erecting a monument to the memory of her 40,000 Confederate dead.

—Secretary Fairchild has directed a searching investigation into the accounts of all disbursing affairs of the Treasury Department, to find out exactly the standing of disbursing agents.

—Nine negroes were killed near Nashville, Tenn., by a single stroke of lightning. Returning from a funernal, they took shelter under a tree during a thunder storm, the tree being struck by lightning killing them.

—In New York the Storage Warehouse was destroyed by fire on the 16th. Loss $500,000. There was also a fire about the same time in St. Joseph's Asylum, where 200 children were asleep at the time. All were safely rescued from the building.

—By an oversight the last Legislature neglected to impose the usual tax of $4 per horse on livery stable keepers and of ½ one per cent. on the gross receipts of hotel and boarding-house keepers. So these people all go free of special taxes this year and next.

—On the 18th, in Washington, bricklayers and others engaged in the building trade stopped work on account of the heat.

Fourteen cases of sunstroke in Louisville, Ky., eight of which proved fatal on Sunday last.

Forty-eight sunstrokes at Cincinnati on Sunday, eighteen proving fatal. The mercury stood at from 100 to 104.

Two sunstrokes in Greensboro on Monday, both colored. One, Sam Dick, died.

Two persons died from the effects of the heat at Fortress Monroe on the 18th.

Six deaths in Philadelphia from effects of the heat on the 18th.

Several deaths at Hampton, Va., from the heat. Six at Richmond. Chicago 20 Sunday and as many Monday. Seventeen at Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Dispatches from all over the United States (except the Pacific coast which is not yet heard from) report to-day as the hottest of the season. Detroit records 102 in the shade, and all out door work suspended. Cleveland 98, the hottest in nine years, and several sunstrokes; St. Paul, Minn., 97, and adds that for three weeks there has not been a single cool, pleasant day. Philadelphia, 96 to 98; Lockhaven, Pennsylvania, 100; Wilmington and other places in Delaware, 100; Baltimore, 100, being the warmest in six years. Syracuse, N. Y., 100; Utica, N. Y., 98; Pittsburg, 97, at 2 o'clock, the hottest of the summer. Washington, D. C., 98½, at three o'clock; Staunton, at one o'clock, 100 in the shade; Richmond, 100 to 104.

Stockholders Meeting of N. C. R. R.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, took place in the Court House in Greensboro, on the 14th. Luke Blackmer, Esq., of Salisbury, was called to the chair, and Dr. D. W.C. Benbow, of Greensboro, was made secretary.

President Holt's annual report shows that for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1887, the receipts of the road from all sources amounted to $274,849.43. The expenses for the same time, which includes salaries and fees, interest, taxes, paid directors, advertising, stationery, repairs, buildings, &c., amount to $24,660.26, leaving a balance of $250,189.17, which was applied to the payment of dividends. Debt of the Company May 31st, 1887, was $335,979.00, from which deduct assetts on hand, $149,002.50, which leaves an actual debt of $206,976.20. The President says the deposit in the First National Bank of Charlotte, to secure the semi-andual rent due by the R. & D. R. R. Co., remains the same as reported last year, and is considered amply sufficient for its requirements.

Mortgage bonds due in 1888, $210,000.00.

C. M. Busbee, state proxy, nominated the following gentlemen as Directors on the part of the State:

Messrs. W. F. Kornegay, R. F. Hoke, Kerr Craig, Armistead Burwell, Jno. L. Morehead, R.W. Thomas, Donald McRae and M. A. Angier.

On motion of John W. Graham, Esq., the meeting went into the election of Directors on the part of the private stockholders and the following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. R. B. Haywood, Thos. M. Holt, H. W. Fries and Moses L. Holmes.

NOT SPIRITUOUS.

Judge Merrimon Makes an Important Decision.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 12.—The case of Richard Giersch, the saloon keeper, who was indicted here some weeks ago for selling beer, was heard before Judge Jas. H. Merrimon, in the Superior court of Wake county, to-day.

Judge Merrimon ruled upon a special verdict that wine and beer are not spirituous liquors, and then discharged Giersch. The State entered an appeal to the Supreme court.

This is the case that created so much interest shortly after the prohibition election. Raleigh went dry, but Giersch made application to the board of county commissioners for license to sell beer and wine, claiming that they are not spirituous liquors and are not included in the provisions of the law under which the election was held. The license was granted, and Giersch was promptly arrested and tried upon the charge of violating the prohibition laws. There was a big wrangle over the matter and it was sent to the Supreme court, but that body did not give a decision upon the point involved, for the reason, that the case came before it in an irregular manner. The case will now go to the Supreme court in regular form, and the public will anxiously await the decision of that tribunal upon the question, as to whether or not wine and beer are spirituous liquors.—*News-Observer.*

Grape Show and Meeting of the Horticultural Society.

These important institutes will be held at Raleigh, N. C., Thursday and Friday, August 4th and 5th, 1887.

Special rates on all Railroads.

On Thursday the reports of officers and papers read and questions answered. The question box, in which written questions have been placed, will be opened and questions answered at the evening session. On Friday readings and discussions will be continued. Essays will be read by a large number of gentlemen, on subjects relating to fruits and fruit growing. Among them we notice Mr. J. S. Ragsdale, of Jamestown, on Fruits for the Farm. Mr. J. Van Lindley, of Guilford, on Location of Orchards. Mr. J. A. Lineback, of this place, on Work of the State Horticultural Society.

Below we give some special features of the Meeting and Premium List. Entire State to compete for premiums:

Grapes will be pressed on the grounds and grape soda, the finest temperance drink known, will be dispensed in the hall from a splendid fountain.

Packing grapes for market will be in full operation on the grounds thus showing the best methods of handling.

Splendid orchestra will be in the Hall and furnish music for the occasion.

Horticultural Institutes by State society. Specially low rates on all railroads.

PREMIUM LIST.

Largest number of pounds by one exhibitor, $20; largest number of varieties by one exhibitor, $20, best display by one exhibitor, $20; best display of wines by North Carolina manufacturer, $20; best plate Concord, $5; best plate Ives, $5; best plate Martha, $5; best plate Moores, $5; best plate Catawba, $5; best plate Delaware, $5; best plate Perkins, $5; best plate Ey Victor, $5; best plate Duches, $5; best plate Brighton, $5; best plate Hartford $5; best plate Woods, $5; best plate Cottage, $5; best plate Salem, $5; best plate Telegraph, $5; best plate Lady, $5; best plate Norton, $5; best plate Clinton, $5; best plate Scuppernong, $5; best plate Champion, $5.

Admission: Adults 25 cents; children under twelve years 10 cents. Open in day from 10 to 4, and at night from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Preparations will be made for the exhibition of any other fruits, but no other premiums will be given. All fruits must be grown by the exhibitor.

No premium will be given unless exhibit is meritorious, to be decided by awarding committee. All fruits exhibited will be under control of grape show committee, and will not be removed till the show is over unless by their consent.

All parties who will exhibit are requested to notify the secretary at Raleigh as soon as practicable, amount of space wanted, &c.

No entries will be made after 10 a. m., August 4th.

J. M. HECK, President.

S. OTHO WILSON, Secretary.

EARTHQUAKE.—The town of Bacarioc, New Mexico, has been destroyed by an earthquake. 12,000 people fled to the country.

—An infuriated crowd of citizens of Union City, Indiana, recently hanged a negro in the Court-house for a brutal assault on a young white girl.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—Dr. L. C. Stokes, of Wilkes county, died a few days ago in New Mexico. His remains were brought to Wilkesboro.

—Fayetteville *Observer:* We are glad to announce that Mr. John L. Allen has completed all his arrangements to erect a tobacco factory. He will commence at once.

—Mr. Sullivan, of Thomasville, had his livery stables destroyed by fire last Sunday night. The horses were all saved, but Mr. Sullivan's loss is about $1,000. The fire is thought to have been caused by some careless smokers.—*High Point Enterprise.*

—A public meeting was held in Greensboro last week to organize a stock company to build a roller flouring mill. A committee was appointed to open books of subscription to the capital stock, at $100 per share, and $2,750 were subscribed on the spot.

—A gentleman of Mecklenburg, a farmer who pays strict attention to the methods of obtaining the best results from his farm had reaped this week from four bushels of wheat sown on about six acres of well manured and properly prepared land, the magnificent amount of 240 bushels.—*Charlotte Observer.*

MILITARY NOTES.—Adjutant-General Johnston Jones on yesterday made application for and received the annual appropriation of $300 for each of the following companies: Goldsboro Rifles, Maxton Guards, Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and Asheville Light Infantry. These companies have passed their annual inspections and have been favorably reported by the Inspector-General as showing compliance with the law governing the disbursement of the fund.—*Raleigh News and Obs.*

GENERAL NEWS.

—The sales of tobacco at Lynchburg, Virginia, during the month of June amounted to 4,200,000 lbs.

—The National rubber works at Bristol, R. I., have suspended operations for an indefinite period. Twelve hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

—The St. Louis cooperage establishment was burned. Loss $100,000. Four hundred people are thrown out of employment.

—It is reported that the flux epidemic has assumed alarming proportions in Botetourt, Roanoke, Bedford and Amherst Cos., Va. The mortality is the greatest among the children.

—It is estimated that it cost £200,000 entertaining royalty at the recent jubilee. The Queen and Parliament will be asked to meet this expense.

—Assays of the quartz found on the gold prospect of Lake Superior iron Company, west of Ishpeming, Mich., are said to have given $13 in gold from 12 ounces of rock, or $35,000 of gold to the ton. Miners have traced a vein 200 feet on the surface.

—It is estimated that the total production of Coffee in the world is about 600,000 tons to 650,000 tons, of which Brazil alone produces between 340,000 and 380,000 tons and Java 60,000 to 90,000.

—At the session of the National Union of Master Painters, in New York, a resolution was adopted requesting the Legislatures of the several States to take measures for the establishment of trade schools and a system of manual training in the public schools.

—There are reports from Lynchburg, Virginia, to the effect that grape rot has appeared all through the Piedmont section, and the crop is virtually destroyed. The grape culture has become an important industry there, and the loss will be heavy.

—Prof. Baldwin, at Quincy, Ill., performed a wonderful feat. He jumped out of a balloon at the height of a mile and landed on the earth safely by the aid of a parachute.

—Thirty-five hundred crates of tomatoes from the City of Augusta's cargo of 6,000 packages of Savannah "garden truck" were sent outside of New York harbor on Wednesday of last week and dumped into the sea. Meeting hot weather in rather ripe condition made them not worth the cost of freight.

—Showman Barnum celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on Monday of last week. He gave a clam bake to thirty of his children, grand-children and great-grand-children, and romped with them like a child himself.

A Sluggish Liver

Causes the Stomach and Bowels to become disordered, and the whole system to suffer from debility. In all such cases Ayer's Pills give prompt relief.

After much suffering from Liver and Stomach troubles, I have finally been cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always find them prompt and thorough in their action, and their occasional use keeps me in a perfectly healthy condition.—Ralph Weeman, Annapolis, Md.

Twenty-five years ago I suffered from a torpid liver, which was restored to healthy action by taking Ayer's Pills. Since that time I have never been without them. They regulate the bowels, assist digestion, and increase the appetite, more surely than any other medicine.—Paul Churchill, Haverhill, Mass.

INVIGORATED.

I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills for Stomach and Liver disorders. I suffered from a Torpid Liver, and Dyspepsia, for eighteen months. My skin was yellow, and my tongue coated. I had no appetite, suffered from Headache, was pale and emaciated. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, taken in moderate doses, restored me to perfect health.—Waldo Miles, Oberlin, Ohio.

Ayer's Pills are a superior family medicine. They strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency resulting from Liver Complaint. I have used these Pills in my family, for years, and they never fail to give entire satisfaction.—Otto Montgomery, Oshkosh, Wis. ††

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

—Six thousand people packed the Academy of Music and Irving Hall in New York Sunday night in honor of Dr. Edward McGlynn, and to show adherance to his fortunes despite the action of Rome on excommunicating him from the benefits of the church. Henry George and other well known speakers were present, and the occasion was one long ovation to the deposed priest.

—The death of Friedrich Krupp, the great German gun manufacturer, heretofore announced, is a noticeable event. His steel works at Essen are among the real wonders of the world. They cover 1,000 acres and give employment to 12,000 men. There are 20,000 men in all among his employees, including those in the mines, smelting works, &c. They with their families make 60,000 people dependent upon one man's operations. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"Although the articles manufactured include boiler-plates, rolls, spring steel, machinery of every description, axles, wheels, rails, &c., the Essen works are chiefly famous for the manufacture of guns which have practically superseded all other heavy guns in the armament of European nations. Herr Krupp was born at Essen in 1812, and acquired possession of his father's shop at the age of 14. In conjunction with his mother he conducted the business until he took sole charge, in 1848, from which time forward its rapid growth was unimpeded."—*Wilmington Star.*

The Educational Convention in Chicago—Its Work—Kind Words for the South.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Educational Convention concluded its business yesterday. The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted.

The resolutions ask for a more complete division of school officers and politics, the extension of the school year and the increase of teachers' wages in the rural districts; the adoption of some plan whereby meritorious teachers after long service may be honorably retired; the passage of laws where necessary to secure attendance at the public schools of all persons of school age who are deficient in the rudiments of an English education; the increase of public libraries and the establishment of closer relations between them and the schools; the fostering of kindergartens, and the appliance of its spirit and methods into the lower primary grades; the recognition of the value of industrial art; a more earnest attention not only to instruction in the fundamental principals of morality, but also to the careful training of the pupil in their moral character; increased attention to instruction in civics; especial preparation for the duties of citizenship; the value of musical instruction.

They also specially commend to Congress the National Bureau of Education as an agency of increasing the value and worthy of more liberal support, and reaffirmed the convention's conviction of the urgent necessity of temporary Federal aid in the instruction of the illiterate masses of the South.

The following are the concluding resolutions:

"We express our profound interest in the education of the Indians, and heartily commend the spirit of liberality shown by Congress in the matter, and call special attention to the important and encouraging results already achieved. We recommend to the several State Legislatures the adoption of laws, first, requiring instruction to be given, in all public schools, in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the injurious effects upon the human system of alcohol and narcotics; second, laws suppressing the publication and sale of impure literature; third, laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to youth."

A committee of three was appointed to communicate with the appropriate committees in Congress concerning the resolutions of the convention on the subject of National aid to education

Dr. Mayo said that he had travelled in every State in the South and had a strong conviction that unless National aid was speedily and generally offered to the Southern people in their efforts to grapple with this great problem, the wished-for consummation must be delayed for another generation. The people of the South were doing as much as they were able to do, and yet only three millions of children were receiving as much as four months' education in a year.

—Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary, those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons, as medicine, find Ayer's Pills invaluable.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

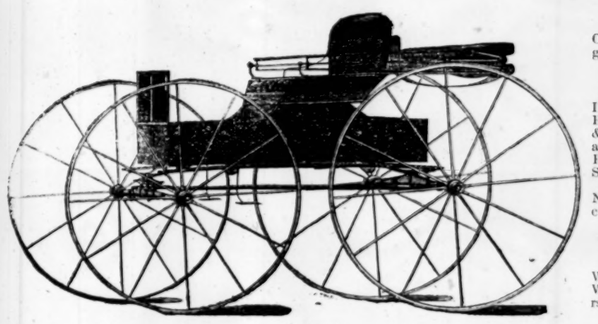
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of al goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Stee Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelai White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Bu rs, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

The session is divided into two terms: the first beginning the last Thursday in August and ending at Christmas, the second beginning early in January and ending first Thursday in June. Tuition $30,00 for each term. For room rent and service, $5.00 per term. Those unable to pay tuition are allowed to give their notes, secured if possible. Tuition in the Normal Course free. Post Graduate instruction also free. The Faculty is now sufficiently strong to give instruction in a wide range of studies.

For terms in the Law School apply to Hon John Manning, LL. D. For Catalogues apply to W. T. Patterson, Bursar, Chapel Hill, N. C. For special information apply to

KEMP. P. BATTLE, LL. D.

No. 26—1m.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executrix of the last will and testament of D. H. Starbuck, deceased, late of Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them for payment on or before the 15th day of June, 1888, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased will please make immediate settlement with the undersigned or her attorney, A. H. Eller, who occupies the law office of the deceased. ELLEN STARBUCK,

Executrix of D. H. Starbuck.

June 15, 1887—6w.

This space is reserved for the advertisement of

R. R. CRAWFORD,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C.

Announcement.

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,

CLINARD & BROOKES.

Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Salem, N, C,

W. N. GARBODEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots & Shoes

CROSLAND BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.

REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.

GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

I also Keep on Hand a Stock of

SHOE FINDINGS.

No. 44—3m.

HERE I AM AGAIN.

Modesty is a good trait, but the bargains I am offering compel me to speak. I am exhibiting

A GRAND SELECTION OF

Notions, Dry Goods and Groceries,

of high merit, which must all be sold very cheap for cash or saleable produce. Come and examine my stock of goods and let me quote prices on same, and then you go to the cheapest store anywhere and do likewise and be convinced that at my store is the identical place to buy at extremely low prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits,

shall be my motto. Cheap John is not my name and I dare not infringe on his reputation, but I have no objections to claiming kin with him in the name of a Twin Brother, for I am his equal on low prices, and his superior in qualities of nice, fresh first-class tip top number one Goods of nearly all kinds.

Come and see me at once in the village of Waughtown, 2 miles south of Salem, N. C.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. SINK.

July 14, 1887.

E. A. GRIFFITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims.

Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

Will purify the BLOOD regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured: Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Relieves the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL AND BEST

DR. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS

Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ICE AND COAL.

D. H. KING,

ICE AND COAL DEALER,

3RD AND DEPOT STREETS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Belo Pond Ice Delivered Promptly Every Morning, Sundays Excepted.

For convenience I will keep open the Ice House on Sundays from 7 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

D. H. KING.

April 21 3 m.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

SPRING 1887.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Jeans,	Bed Tick,	Cashmere,	White Goods,
Cottonades,	Ginghams,	Delaines,	Cheese Cloth,
Domestics,	Bunch Cotton,	CrinkleSeersucker,	Prints,
Shirtings,	Carpet Warp,	Dress Ginghams,	Knitting Yarn,
Plaids,	Oil Cloth,	Lawns,	Hoisery, &c.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Sugar,	Flour,	Hams,	Tea,
Coffee,	Meal,	Shoulders,	Molasses,
Bacon.	Kerosene Oil,	Rice,	Syrup,
Lard,	Snuff,	Hominy,	Tobacco & Cigars.

HARDWARE.

Avery Plows,	Glass,	Spades,	Hoes,
Nails,	Rakes,	Trace Chains,	Forks and Shovels,
Hinges and Locks,	Hammers,	Screws,	Axes and Cutlery.

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Fertilizer, Field Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Feedstuff, Salt, Lime, &c.

AGENT FOR SALEM AND WINSTON FOR

ZEIGLER BROS' FINE SHOES.

For neatness, comfort, style and durability, these Shoes are justly celebrated. A big line

FOR LADIES, CENTS' AND CHILDREN

always in stock. We also carry a good assortment of other and cheaper shoes.

We want your trade and will guarantee prices as low as the lowest,—quality of goods considered. When you come to the city make our store headquarters, ample stable room for your stock. All kinds of country produce bought and sold.

Your friends,

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN, Main St., Salem, N. C

March 17, 1887—6m.

HARDWARE.

McCormick	MACHINERY	HARNESS
MOWERS & REAPERS.	of all kinds.	of all styles.
Clipper and F. F.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us
PLOWS.	Mill Supplies.	and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Belting and Oils.	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Corn and Flour Mills.	Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25-6m.

TOMBSTONES.

J. A. BENNETT,

DEALER IN

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c,

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C

No. 29—July 21, 1887—6w.

W. P. ORMSBY,

Would inform his friends and the public that, in addition to his old stand in Salem, he is now running a store and office in

WINSTON, N. C., LIBERTY BLOCK,

WHERE ALL FIRST-CLASS

ORGANS, PIANOS & MUSICAL GOODS,

can be procurred at lowest possible terms. Also the famous

Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN

ORMSBY & HARRELL,

SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE AND DOMESTIC MACHINE OFFICE, LIBERTY BLOCK, OPPOSITE FARMER'S WAREHOUSE.

Pianos and all musical instruments and Sewing Machines repaired or exchange.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THIS PAPER is on file at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and erecting our

Springfield Gas Machine

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up **Gas Machines, Pipe and Fixtures.** Send for illustrated circular. Address

GILBERT & BAKER M'F'G CO.,
75 Maiden Lane New York.

or JAMES P. CLIFFORD,
Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

No. 2—1m.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 5.30 a. m. Mail closes 5 a. m.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.20 p.m. Mail closes 6:45 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 12.30 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 6.15 p. m.

—Roasting corn and watermelons plenty.

—Davie county Normal School is in session.

—Kernersville High School opens August 22.

—The Methodist Protestant Sunday School picnics to-day.

—Dr. Matthews is lying dangerously ill from a stroke of paralysis.

—The Centenary M. E. Sunday School now meets at 4 o'clock p. m.

—The closing exercises of Baltimore School, Yadkin county, next Saturday.

—Hon. Kemp. P. Battle and Hon. John W. Graham, are at the Fountain Hotel, Winston.

—Frank Hege, of this place, shipped a pair of white rats to Xenia, Ohio, on last Friday.

—From all accounts two surveying parties of the Roanoke & Southern Railroad will soon start out.

—Dr. Benbow, who runs a dairy and truck farm near Greensboro, threshed 1,350 bushels of grain.

—The Revenue collections at the Winston branch office for the week ending July 12th, amounted to $16,662.72.

☞ See Amateur Science column for advertisements of Pups, white and spotted Rats, Bird Eggs, &c., for sale.

—Bennet Bros., have dissolved copartnership. The business of the late firm will be conducted by J. A. Bennett.

—Judge Wilson is now on the Board of Winston Town Commissioners, in place of the late Judge Starbuck.

—Miss Jennie Spillman, accompanied by Miss Hattie Swift, left Saturday morning for Warrenton, Va., the home of Miss Spillman.

—Messrs. Ernest Hagen and Chas. Lineback, of Bethlehem, Pa., who have been among friends here, returned home Saturday last.

—During the rain on Thursday afternoon of last week, one of the large shade trees in front of C. A. Winkler's Confectionery, in this place, was blown down.

—The first home-raised watermelons this season, made their appearance on Thursday of last week. They were sold at a fair price. Since then they appear daily.

—R. A. Tesh caught a blue crane which flew into one of the vats at J. W. Fries' tan yard in this place, on Wednesday of last week. It measured 6 feet from tip to tip of wings.

SUDDEN DEATH. — On Tuesday evening Sandy Lashmit was found dead near the cemetery, believed to have been overcome by heat. His age was 27 years, 2 months and 26 days.

—Rev. Robert I Devin and family, of Granville county, are the guests of J. C. Conrad. Mrs. Devin is a native of Bethania, in this county. They have been at Asheville and are here on their way home.

—Just received at the Salem Bookstore, Irish Linen note paper in boxes with envelopes, Pele Mele or decorated note paper and envelopes, Novels, Poems, Ready Reckoners, &c., cheaper than ever.

—Andrew Berrier, of Davidson county, raised this season on 18 acres, 413 bushels of wheat.

Eli Zimmerman, of the same county, raised 311 bushels of wheat on 11 acres.

—A horse driven to a buggy by two colored persons, fell dead in front of Brown's grocery store, (Renard's old stand) in this place, on Saturday last. The horse belonged to a Mr. Walker, in Lexington, and was driven to this place from Lexington in 3 hours. Excessive heat, hard driving and giving the animal too much water is what caused it to die, it is said.

—We have a Canadian postal card, written in German, sending hearty greeting from our friend, Prof. Geo. Markgraff, who was at Niagara Falls on last Saturday.

—Saturday, Sunday and Monday were schorchers, even for dog days, The thermometer ranged from 95 to 100 in our office all day on Monday. At other points in town it ran up to 106. It is undoubtedly the hottest wave experienced here for many years.

—White Oak, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Maple, Ash and Birch saw logs, bought at the North Carolina Furniture Factory, Salem, N. C. Call and see them for particulars.

—Twenty-four sheets of good writing paper for 5 cents at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

The Hospital.

The Hospital Committee, consisting of the ministers and physicians of Salem and Winston, met in the study of Rev. Dr. Burkhead on the 16th of July. The following members of the committee were present: Revs. L. S. Burkhead, W. F. Kennett, H. K. Brouse, H. O. Lacy and H. A. Brown, and Drs. H. T. Bahnson and R. F. Gray. The sub-committee, consisting of Drs. H. T. Bahnson and R. F. Gray. Rev. H. O. Lacy, appointed at the last meeting of the committee, presented plans and specifications for a hospital building. This committee is to be congratulated on the zeal manifested in securing the information desired. After a pleasant expression of views by the members present, the following resolutions were adopted by the committee:

WHEREAS, owing to the stringency of the times, great difficulty would be met in raising the necessary funds for the erection of a hospital at the present time,

Resolved 1. That the committee call a mass meeting of the citizens of Salem and Winston, to be held not before the first Sunday night in October next, for the purpose of asking contributions for the building of a hospital, and that the pastors of the various churches in the two towns be requested to publish from their pulpits the time and place of said meeting, and that they be further requested to close their churches on that night.

Resolved 2. That the committee adopt the plans submitted for the hospital building, and that the contractors who have offered the lowest bid be informed that the contract for the erection of the proposed building will be awarded to them, provided a sufficient amount of money can be raised to build the same.

Resolved 3. That in case the Ladies Hospital Committee desire to organize and maintain a temporary hospital to care for the sick until the erection of the hospital building, that they shall receive the hearty support and assistance of this committee.

The chair appointed Dr. R. F. Gray to ascertain a suitable place and the probable cost of heating said building. He will make his report at the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. Lacy moved that the secretary furnish a copy of the resolutions adopted and a brief account of the meeting to the papers of Salem and Winston for publication.

L. S. BURKHEAD, *Chm'n.*
H. A. BROWN, *Sec'ty.*

At the Opera House.

A rare Musical and Elocutionary Entertainment is to be given at the Opera House, on Thursday evening, of this week. The leading role will be filled by Prof. Robert Houston, a distinguished Elocutionist of New York City (Professor of Elocution in the University of New York.)

The musical part of the program will be filled, and most excellently filled, by the Salem Orchestra, which will furnish the best of good music for this occasion, which promises to be one of great enjoyment and of a high order of excellence.

Prof. Houston has rare gifts and wonderful powers as an elocutionist. His rendition of Mark Antony's "Oration over the dead body of Cæsar," (which will be included in the program) is said to have no superior upon the American stage. Yet Mr. Houston is said to have as great power in stirring up the feelings in the pathetic and comic, as he has in the tragic. He seems equally strong in all three.

The Entertainment is given for the benefit of the Winston School Library.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents, now on sale at Brown's Drug Store. Secure seats at once as they are being rapidly taken.

FARMERS' DINNER.

To the Farmers of Forsyth and Adjoining Counties.

Our club will meet at Clinard's Stand, in Forsyth county, on the 30th of July at 10 o'clock. We want all to bring their wives and children, and be sure to bring well-filled baskets, as we expect to have a good old-time Farmers' Dinner.

We will have good speeches on farming by prominent men of the State. By order of

Forsyth County Farmers' Club.

—J. W. Reed, President of the Winston Tobacco Company returned from his trip Friday. Mr. Reed explains his connection with the Winston Tobacco Company's affairs at length in the *Daily*, occupying two columns in that paper.

In conclusion, Mr. Reed says: "I say to my friends in the Twin City, I extend to them my heart-felt thanks for their greeting on my return, and standing by and defending me during my absence, they knowing that I intended to return soon."

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending July 16, 1887:

Ladies.

Miss Mittie Birkhear, Mrs. Susan Belton, Miss P. C. Evans, Mrs. Bell M. Harris, Mrs. Carrie Harris, Mary H. Johnson, Mrs. Susie M. Kelly Miss Mettie L. Moore Elizabeth McPin, Miss Mary Webster.

Gentlemen.

Mr. J. P. Charles, F. M. Johnson, Mr. P. N. Motsinger, J. F. Mendenhall Wm. Nifong, Mr. Julius Rankins, (2) J. B. Spaugh, Mr. E. L. Shields, John M. Waggoner.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Amateur Science.

For the encouragement of close observation among the young we will occasionally publish articles by Amateur Naturalists, and Geologists.

Advertisements of dealers in Dogs, Birds, Chickens and pets of every description, inserted at reasonable rates.

Observations of a Young Naturalist.

THE PILEATED WOODPECKER.

(*Picus Pileatus.*)

This species is second in size among his tribe. His range extends over the whole of the United States, and is not migratory; they are very timid birds and are becoming more scarce every year. They are generally found in dense woods flying from tree to tree, and uttering a loud cackling noise much resembling that of the yellow shafted Ficker, only deeper and louder. They measure 18 inches long, by 28 in extent; the general color is a dull brownish black, the head is ornamented with a tuft of bright scarlet, and two scarlet streaks from the lower mandible running backward, the chin is white; the nostrils are covered with white hair-like feathers, which pass down his neck on both sides and extend under the wings; the legs are very short and of a dark leaden color. They begin nesting in this section, about the last of March or first of April, sometimes earlier, pecking a hole, generally in a dead tree, often to the depth of three feet. They deposit from four to six eggs, (on one occasion I found eight, but is a very rare occurrence) of a glossy white color and about the size of a domestic pigeon's egg, only more tapering at one end.—They are said so lay twice in a season, but I have never been able to find them except about the time above stated.

W. E. HALL.

Advertisements.

SETTER PUPS.

FINE GILDERSLEEVE AND ENGLISH Stock, Good Pedigree.
Price.—Male $10. Female $5
Lock Box. 6 Salem, N. C.

WHITE RATS.

WHITE AND WHITE AND BLACK SPOTTED RATS, prettiest and gentlest pets in the world. Write for prices, &c.
HEGE & HENDRICKS.
Lock box 3. Salem, N. C.

BIRD EGGS.

BIRD EGGS, FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE as cheap if not cheaper than any in the United States. Send Stamps for list. Address: HALL & JENKINS.
Salem, N. C.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

From the Lexington Dispatch.

The Committee on Programme for the Farmers' Institute for Davidson county, have fixed the time on the 30th and 31st of August. The following lists of topics have been selected:

Farming as a business.
How to prevent land from washing.
Fertilizers, manures and composting.
Corn culture.
Cotton culture.
Tobacco from the seed bed to the barn.
The small grains.
The garden.
The use and the abuse of the cow.
Silos and ensilage.
Grasses and clover.
Chemistry of the farm.

In addition to the above, Farmer Organizations and the Agricultural Department will be discussed. Competent gentlemen will lead the topics. Circulars containing a full showing will be printed and distributed in due time. Let everybody begin to get ready for the occasion. The ladies will be especially invited to come with their husbands and friends.

I. L. WRIGHT,
Chairman.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says under date of Dec. 20th, 1884:

"I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause; the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Boils, which have pained and distressed me every season for several years.—G. Seales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face; also with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected

A Perfect Cure,

and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River st., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in due time, the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor *Stanley Observer*, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Blotches. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be persuaded to take any other. ††

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections.

Trial bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store.

America's Pride.

True American men and women, by reason of their strong constitutions, beautiful forms, rich complexions and characteristic energy, are envied by all nations. It is the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic which brings about these results.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effective blood purifier ever devised. It is recommended by the best physicians.

DIED.

In this place, on the 18th of July, CHARLES YATES, aged 62 years 8 months and 3 days.

In Winston, Tuesday, RALPH, son of Col. and Mrs. A. B. Gorrell, aged 6 years.

Near Mt. Pleasant, N. C., on the 12th of July, Mrs. KATE JONES, wife of Wm. Jones, aged about 35 years.

At his residence in Thomasville Township, Davidson county, July 13th, HIRAM W. BRUMMELL, at an advanced age. His remains were interred at the Brummell family graveyard with Masonic honors on the evening of July 14th.

In this place, on the 20th instant, Mrs REBECCA SPACH, aged about 91 years.

Obituary.

DIED, in Kernersville, July 12th, 1887, Mr. THEODORE EMANUEL KERNER, aged 41 years, 9 month and 21 days.

Mr. Kerner was born in Kernersville, 21st September, 1845, and his first school years were spent there, finishing at Trinity under the auspices of Prof. Craven. He then entered his father's store where he remained till he was 18 years old, when he had to go into the army, where he served as a good soldier to the end of the war. In the army he was quite a favorite. He was small and weakly, and on the long marches he had many a lift from the old soldiers; one would carry his gun, another his knapsack, and thus helped him on his way.

A day or two before the surrender, in a skirmish, he was captured, carried to a Northern prison and nothing was heard from him for three months by his friends at home, and it was thought he was dead, when on the morning of the 4th of July a passing soldier called at Mr. Israel Kerner's and said your son is on his way home and is somewhere between here and Greensboro now. Mr. Kerner started immediately in a buggy, and at Friendship he met a squad and from their number a burly bearded 180 pounder stepped forward with the salutation, "How do you do, father." The stripling boy had developed into the sturdy man, the camp life had made him.

On the 20th November, 1868, he married Miss Lizzie Greenfield, from Lexington, N. C., moved to Florence, in Guilford county, and for a time engaged in merchandizing. He subsequently sold out and went to Lexington, where he remained 3 years, and then came back again to Kernersville, and with his younger and only brother went into the manufactory of tobacco. In the Spring of 1881 his brother, Refelins B. Kerner, died, necessitating a change in the firm, when his brother-in-law, Mr. John Greenfield from Salisbury became a partner. They erected a new, commodious factory building and their business prospects seemed all that could be desired.

Brother Kerner was a member of the Moravian Church and one of the Elders of the Kernersville congregation, and in his death there is a void that cannot soon be filled. He was always ready to help in every way to advance the cause of Christ.

As a citizen he was universally popular; he has repeatedly been elected and served as town commissioner, and the conservative element in his nature made him a safe and judicious counsellor. On the day he died I met a citizen from the other end and told him; "Well," he said, "one of our best men is gone; and directly I met a man living 5 or 6 miles from town, who inquired if he was dead. I answered Yes, Well, he remarked, I knew him from a boy, and there is no better man than he left in Kernersville."

At his funeral the church was crowded below and above, and one-third had to remain out of doors. At the close of the sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Pinnix, of the Christian Church, made a most earnest, impressive and feeling prayer, especially commending the widow and the two little children to that God who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., July 14, 1887.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

JONAS LINEBACK.

This Venerable Citizen is Cured Perfectly of an old Face Cancer.

One of the most worthy and aged citizens of this county is Mr. Jonas Lineback. Many of his fellow countrymen are aware that he has had a face cancer for years. They will be delighted to learn from the subjoined letter from Mr. Lineback that he has been entirely cured. Swift's Specific was the remedy that brought him such happy relief. Of course a medicine so powerful as a blood purifier as to cure cancer must be of incalculable value in all other disorders of the blood.

WINSTON, N. C., April 12, 1887.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Gentlemen:—Two or three years ago I had a cancer come on my face. It soon grew to be quite large. It wore on me, and my general health was very poor. Last September I began a course of S. S. S., which I have continued up to now, with the happy result that the cancer is entirely disappeared, there being no evidence nor symptom of a cancerous character left. My general health is good now, and my appetite better than it has been in years.

I am 82 years old; and to-day I am working in the field planting corn.

Yours truly,
JONAS LINEBACK.

Here's another cure effected in our neighboring town of Durham, N. C.:

DURHAM, N. C., April 12, 1887.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Gentlemen:—Rheumatism in the chest bothered me for years. Last Spring I took a full course of S. S. S., and got great relief from the pain. I regard S. S. S. as an excellent blood medicine.

J. F. CONRAD.
Partner of J. C. Bowers & Co.

Valuable treatise on all blood diseases mailed free on application to SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
6 inches.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The citizens of Kernersville met in the Moravian church on Saturday, the 16th inst., to draft suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of T. E. Kerner, deceased. On motion of Elder L. I. Bodenhammer, Prof. J. S. Ray was called to the Chair and E. J. Stafford requested to act as Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in beautiful appropriate language. On motion of Rev. J. W. Pinnix, the chair appointed Rev. J. W Pinnix, Elder L. I. Bodenhammer and E. J. Stafford a committee to write out suitable resolutions for the occasion. The committee retired, and after a brief absence reported the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy fellow citizen, T. E. Kerner, Therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That we bow in humble submission to the infinite goodness and mercy of the ever living God, believing that He doeth all things right.

2nd, That the town of Kernersville has lost one of her best and most energetic citizens, the church an unceasing and devoted friend and faithful member, his wife and children an affectionate and unflinching friend, his connections a wise and prudent adviser.

3rd, That we will strive to imitate every noble and commendable trait in his character at home and abroad.

4th, That we extend to the deeply bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathies and a copy of these resolutions, with a request that a copy of the same be sent to the *Christian Sun, Salem Press, Kernersville News and Farm*, and the *Union Republican* for publication.

After eulogistic speeches by J. W. Pinnix, C. L. Rights and L. I. Bodenhammer they were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

J. S. RAY, *Ch'm.*
E. J. STAFFORD, *Sec'ty.*

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between C. E. Bennet and J. A. Bennett, as "Bennett Brothers," has been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm and all debts due the same must be presented to J. A. Bennett who will continue the business at the old stand.

July 19, 1887.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Mock, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them for payment, properly authenticated, on or before the 17th of June, 1888, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are earnestly requested to make payment, without delay, as indulgence cannot be given. HARRISON CROUSE,
Administrator.
Forsyth County, June 17, 1887—6w.

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PRINCIPAL, SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY,
Salem, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of Jonathan Stewart, deceased, of Forsyth county, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to present them duly verified before the 14th day of July, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate, are required to make prompt settlement.

H. L. BECKERDITE.
July 14th, 1887–6w.

THE WILMINGTON STAR.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Attention is called to the following reduced rates of subscription, cash in advance.

The Daily Star.

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Three Months	1 50
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THE WEEKLY STAR.

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Our telegraphic News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.

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FOURTH STREET, WINSTON, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To our Customers and the Public:—The population of Winston was about 430 when our Mr. Hinshaw arrived here nineteen years ago. Since the day of his arrival he had done whatever he could to build up and develop the agricultural interests, to build up a home market for all the products grown in this section and to aid in making a country and town that would be the pride of the State. He invested the first money in the tobacco business and put up the first Tobacco Warehouse built in Winston, and, in conjunction with others, held three successful Wheat and Cattle Fairs here which resulted in a favorable revolution in wheat, grass and stock growing, and caused Forsyth county to be the banner county at the State Exposition. During the 19 years he has had a trade and patronage that he is proud of and to his customers he returns his thanks. Now with increased facilities, increased capital and accurate knowledge of the needs and wants of the country, with a thoroughly organized and long established business, we feel we are in a better position to merit trade than ever before.

In our different departments can be found a

COMPLETE LINE OF MERCHANDISE

ALL BOUGHT IN QUANTITIES AS LOW AS MONEY AND EXPERIENCE WILL BUY. In the 11 rooms of our store buildings and in our two warehouses will be found a greater variety of merchandise than can be found in any other house in Western North Carolina.

FARMER'S SUPPLIES AND GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND,

STAPLE HARDWARE, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, TIN AND WOODEN WARE, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, &c., &c.

OUR LADIES' DRESS GOODS, NOTION AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is in charge of Mr. John A. Burton and Miss Lillie George, and will be more complete than ever before and goods will be sold *remarkably low. All the ladies are invited to examine this department.*

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Is represented in the house by N. H. Medearis, W. T. Poindexter, of Yadkin county, and Boon M. Rose, of Davie county, and on the road by J. C. Goodman, of Rockingham county.

OUR GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAT AND HEAVY GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is in charge of A. R. Wright, of Chatham county, assisted by W. C. Sprinkle and Richard Westmoreland, of Forsyth.

J. M. Martin, of Stokes, and H. C. Holman, of Davie county, together with all the other salesmen, are always ready to wait on customers in the general retail departments; while the well-known and "Old Reliable" Carter Morehead continues to move the goods to and from the railroad and deliver through town.

☞ We carry a large stock of CHOICE RED and SAPLING CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, HERDS GRASS, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and TIMOTHY SEEDS—wholesale and retail at lowest prices.

We continue to sell the

Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure and Star Brand Guano,

two of the most reliable brands of fertilizers made. Messrs. Allison & Addison, the manufacturers, assure us that they will not change the quality of these excellent fertilizers, except to improve them—a thing they are constantly striving to do. Each successive season shows more clearly the importance of cultivating less land, manuring more liberally and growing only fine tobacco. The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, as a producer of the desirable grades that are always saleable at good prices, is not excelled—while the Guano stands at the head of the list of fertilizers for general crops. The price of the Special Tobacco Manure will be lower than heretofore. ☞ *In response to inquiries, we have to say that we will sell fertilizers on time to parties who will secure the payment beyond question.*

CREDIT IN RETAIL DEPARTMENTS!

We beg to say to our customers that, having only one price for goods at retail and the profits being very small, we cannot afford to sell on credit. We make this public statement so that if any one who has heretofore run an account with us is referred to the firm or to J. W. Brown, our book keeper, he will not be offended. We will do what we can to make it to your interest to trade with us and cordially invite all to come and examine our stock and prices.

Yours Very Truly
HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

March 10, 1887–tf.

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STANTON & HOLTON,

STARBUCK BLOCK, WINSTON, N. C.,

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Patent Roller Flour, White Corn Meal,

CORN CHOP, SHIP STUFF AND GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO.

The farmers will find it to their interest to call on us as we buy direct from headquarters, and can sell as cheap as anyone in town.

We are here to stay and expect by honest and fair dealings to merit the patronage of the entire community.

Don't forget the place, Starbuck Block, next door to Orinoco Warehouse.

Respectfully,
STANTON & HOLTON.

No. 10—March 10, 1887—3m.

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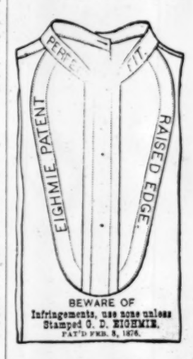

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June 9, 1887–tf.

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Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
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Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
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accomplishes for every body exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

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The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
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The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
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Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
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Curious and valuable.

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—AND—
-:TREE DEALERS.:-

A RARE BARGAIN IS OFFERED BY the undersigned, in a

Very Fine Lot of Apple and Peach Trees,

consisting of from 6,000 to 8,000, all over 4 feet; about one-third are 2 years Peach, and remainder 2 years and 3 years Apple—fine trees and choice varieties.

I would be pleased to receive offers for the above stock from any responsible party, as I am anxious to dispose of it at an early day, and in order to do so, will sell at

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

Farmers and Orchardists, in fact all who want or need a lot of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., should not fail to examine

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List of varieties and full particulars for stamp. Correspondence solicited.

Address J. R. OSBORNE, Prop'r,
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Please mention this paper.

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THE ACADIANS.

A PICTURESQUE PEOPLE UNCHANGED BY TIME.

Their Home in Louisiana—How They Live—Daily Occupation—Love-Making and Feasting—Grandmothers at Thirty.

Back from that great highway, the Mississippi, there are innumerable smaller streams, called bayous in this section, which fertilize an immense expanse of prairie in Western Louisiana. It is a land beloved of artist and poet; it is the country of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Among the numerous water courses where steamboats are never seen, where railroads are unknown, the exiled Acadians are found in all their primitive simplicity, retaining almost unchanged the language, manners, customs and superstitions of the French peasants of nearly two centuries ago. These peculiar people were originally colonists from Normandy, who settled in Nova Scotia, but were driven thence, as everyone knows, by the persecution of the English.

Not for long, however, were they doomed to wretchedness and poverty, for in 1755 these exiles found their way to Louisiana, where they made a fortunate exchange in the sunny clime and fertile plains they peopled for the bleak land they had left behind them. A souvenir of their former home, the province of Acadie, has clung to them in their name, although they do not call themselves Acadians, but "Creoles Francais."

The Americans, and even the Creoles, have corrupted the name Acadian into "Cajun," which terms these people resent strongly, yet, as "Cajuns," they are known all over the State. They are, in fact, Creoles, being the descendants of French parents born in a French colony, but they are an entirely distinct people from all other populations of Gallic descent in Louisiana.

They still retain marked characteristics of their Norman origin, as unlike the French people of more southern provinces as if they were indeed of separate race. Those Acadians who were of an upper class have long been amalgamated through intermarriage or association with other Creoles of the State; but the great body of these people have kept to themselves, and are now, as we said before, as primitive in their ideas and customs as when they first set foot in the New World, although many traits of the Norman peasantry, which they still possess, have been modified by climate and circumstances.

They have remained purely French and without Spanish admixture, as is the case with other Creoles. They are an independent, hardy, athletic race, entirely content with their own lot in life, being sufficient unto themselves and having little interest in the outside world. Their tastes are simple and nearly all their wants are supplied from their own industries. They are chiefly an agricultural and stock-raising population, and for this reason the families—though each from its own large proportions is a little colony in itself—do not live very near together, but are scattered broadcast over the bosom of the prairies. It has been questioned whether these people would have retained their peculiar characteristics for such a length of time if they had clustered in larger communities.

The French patois they speak, and which they believe to be purest Parisian French, is unlike any other Creole patois in Louisiana and is wholly unmixed with negro dialect; for the Acadians were never slave owners. They have ever been a prolific race; but this circumstance does not, as in other peoples, force the young birds to leave the parent nest when old enough to seek their own livelihood. On the contrary, the Acadians are prepared to make any sacrifice in order to keep their children near them; the paternal acres are divided and subdivided into smaller farms, and every child and grandchild receives a share as soon as he has reached the age to settle down and make a home for himself.

The young people are also encouraged to marry early, that closer home-ties may bind them more strongly to their native locality. Marriage is in as high esteem with them as it was with their ancestors in the days of the Roman Republic, and old bachelors are as freely held up to ridicule and contempt.

Their houses are all modeled after the same plan, a substantial and comfortable, but plain cottage, built of cypress, with thick plastered walls, large or small, according to the necessities of its occupants, and with a broad porch or galerie in front. Along the course of the Bayou Teche, "where it flows through the green Opelousas" and the Bayou Tigre, many of the Acadian homes are seen, each embowered in a clustering grove of live oak or China trees. This portion of the State is generally spoken of in Louisiana as the "Teche country;" and it is a little curious to learn that the word "Teche" is a Creole corruption of Deutsch from a German colony which once settled on its banks.

The wide stretch of the prairies affords ample room for the large herds of cattle owned by many of the Acadians, the care of which is intrusted to the vigorous, active young men of the community.

As a rule the herdsmen are tall, handsome men, inured to hardships of exposure, fatigue and weather, fearless and skillful riders, like the Texas cowboys, yet differing from these last-named gentry in many respects. In the first place they speak a different language from the cowboys, for few of them even understand English; also they possess the inborn courtesy of the Latin race, and, more than this, they feel the restraining influence of family and home. Mounted on their tough little Creole ponies they sweep across the marshes which would be impassable to any less daring rider or less quick-footed horse. These plucky little ponies deserve more than such brief mention, for they are never weary, are active as kittens, as fleet as gazelles and swim the numerous bayous that intersect the prairies in a manner that would not disgrace a native duck. They also perform a not unimportant part when their masters "would a-wooing go," for the young "Cajun" lover trains his faithful and frisky little beast to caracole and prance and curvet—whatever that may be—before the house of his "belle" until, fascinated by the display of equestrian feats, she vouchsafes the light of her countenance on the galerie as a sign of encouragement.

The Acadians are mainly self sustaining. They raise and manufacture almost every article necessary for their use. Their farms are kept in good order, and are cultivated in cane, cotton, corn, rice, vegetables, and also tobacco, which last is put up *en perbyue*. The women are good housewives; their homes are kept scrupulously clean; they dye, spin, knit, make palmetto hats, and weave, in looms of the most primitive construction, jean and cottonade cloths of good and durable quality and of fast colors. From these home-made cloths are fashioned the usual wearing apparel of both sexes.

The men manufacture their household furniture, also brooms, buckets, halters and bridles and a variety of other articles, many of which are bartered by the head of the family on his occasional trips to the nearest town for such luxuries as are not comprized in the list of Acadian productions.

Time seems to have stood still for these people; the round of their simple pleasures and occupations is the pastoral life of the eighteenth century, refreshing to contemplate after the mad rush of the new world, that surrounds but does not reach them. They are Norman French; they are not Americans. They have no interest in either North or South; the inhabitants of the United States, from whatever section, are in Acadia comprehended under one generic term "Yankee." The last struggle between the States did not concern them; when drafted for military service they often deserted at first opportunity, not for lack of physical bravery, but because the war was no affair of theirs—"let the Yankees settle their quarrel among themselves."

"Most of the cottages contain a long dining-room, extending the whole width of the house, and in rear of the broad hall dividing the front rooms, which apartment is devoted to dancing on their festive occasions. The family friends, from old and young, married and single, assemble from many miles distant at these entertainments, the young matrons accompanied by their babies, who are piled in an indiscriminate heap on a bed in one of the chambers, and are refreshed between the dances by their terpsichoreanly inclined mammas.

These dances afford the "Cajun" youth the'r only opportunity for courtship—besides the preliminary horseback performances of which we have already spoken—for "Cajun" etiquette is very strict, and young people of opposite sexes are not allowed any intercourse except in the presence of their elders. Therefore, when young Jupiter Tonans Servat or Numa Pompilius LeBlanc finds a chance during a waltz to whisper—not soft nothings, for they all mean business—but to whisper a declaration in form to Amenaide or Clarice, he knows he is to be made a happy man if she tells him to—ask pa; yes, and all her family connections to boot. And here the amiable pony comes in again; for he and his master immediately set forth to make a centaur-like display of horsemanship in front of the homes of all the young woman's relations, whose consent to her marriage has to be formally asked. The young people marry early; many of the women are grandmothers at the age of thirty years.

The Acadians exercise kindly charity toward each other, being always willing to help a sick or unfortunate neighbor. Their hospitality is proverbial; it is almost a religion with them; friends and neighbors or strangers within their gates are all kindly received and made equally welcome to the best they have in the way of refreshment. Gombo file is here a great dish; it begins their dinner and it is the piece de resistance of their evening entertainments. When above the sound of the music, and the old-fashioned prompter's call of "Balancez. Chassez! Chaine des dames!" a voice is heard to shout "Gombo!" the beaux and the belles make a rush for the apartment where this delicacy, served with rice, and reinforced by black coffee, is distributed.

The standard of education among the Acadians is not high, a limited knowledge of what has been called "the three R's" being quite sufficient for their intellectual needs. It seems to us, however, that such gracious virtues as ungrudging charity and a hospitality that is offered alike to friend or stranger, to the wealthy tourist or to the meanest wayside tramp, should go far toward offsetting a lack of academic culture.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Hints to Swimmers.

"When the bathing season arrives," remarked a natatorium professor the other day, "we'll hear of the usual maximum of drowning cases, and among them, as usual, a fair share of expert swimmers. The chief reason why good swimmers are so often drowned when they are accidentally thrown into the water is because the shock causes them to lose their presence of mind. The loss of presence of mind leads to paralysis of the body, or such wild exertions as accelerate drowning, instead of contributing to preservation. The ability to behave wisely in case of sudden accident can only be acquired by experience, just as everything else has to be acquired. The theory of the matter can be taught in swimming schools, but the practice must be acquired by experience. Hence, in some of the European swimming schools the pupils are taken out boat riding and purposely upset, as though the upsetting were accidental. They are also suddenly pushed overboard, and subjected to all manner of prepared accidents, so as to accustom them to acting in emergencies. In this way they learn how to behave in case of real accidents, and are protected against the loss of their presence of mind on occasions of danger on the water. They are also taught to have faith in the sustaining power of the water itself. They get to know that the water will sustain them if they will only render it the least help.

A finger laid upon an oar, or the gunwale of an overturned boat, or a board, or almost any floating substance, will sustain the human body in calm water. Persons who have been properly taught, and have acquired the habit of acting with self possession in the water when they are upset, do not attempt to climb upon the overturned boat, but simply take hold of it and quietly support themselves. A boat half filled with water, or completely overturned, will support as many persons as can get their hands upon the gunwale, if they behave quietly. In a case of accident, a person who understands and acts in accordance with these facts would stand a better chance of being saved, even if he were a poor swimmer, than an expert swimmer would stand who should lose his presence of mind.

How the Kaiser Escaped.

I had myself been in Berlin when both attacks were made upon the life of the Emperor—when Hoedle shot at him from the crowd, and Nobling from a window overlooking the celebrated street, Unter den Linden. A curious little incident occurred upon the latter occasion. As the Emperor was going to his afternoon drive in the Thiergarten, he asked an attendant standing in the hall of the palace why such an unusual and gayly-dressed crowd thronged the streets.

"They go to see the Shah of Persia, your Majesty," was the answer.

"Ah, then I also must put on gala attire!" the Emperor remarked, smiling, and forthwith took from the table his Prussian helmet, replacing with its steel plating the military cloth cap which he had before placed on his head. When a few hours later he was brought back to the palace, wounded and bleeding, the helmet was dented in several places where the mixed shot used by Nobling had struck against the metal. Had the unresisting cloth been there instead, who can tell how different the ending of the tragedy might have been?

Two or three days after the attempted assassination the old monarch asked to see the clothes he had worn on that fatal day. Looking at the military cape, riddled with shot, and the dents in the eagle-capped helmet he turned to those standing by his bedside, and with tears in his eyes said, pointing to the marks of the bullets: "Thank God, it was not one of my own Berlin men who did that!"—*Blackwood.*

The Discoverer of Natural Gas.

There is one man who is deserving of a place in the history of the discovery of natural gas. Dr. Oesterleni, of Findlay, knew of the presence of natural gas there fifty years ago. He was passing a stone quarry and detected its presence. He made a little cone of mud over a fissure, and put a bucket over the orifice. In a few minutes he struck a match under the bucket. When the doctor picked himself up in the adjoining corn-field the bucket was still in the air, sailing north in the direction of Toledo. It was through Dr. Oesterleni's energy, fifty years later, that the first natural gas company in the town was organized. He had been laughed at and derided for half a century, and even after the flow had been struck in 1884, they say a good many of the people thought Old Nick had a hand in the thing somewhere.—*Pittsburgh Despatch.*

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A Heroine of the Skillet.

Miss Parloa is a brave woman. At one of her cooking classes lately something slipped and boiling water ran over her hands. The pupils cried out, the lecturer did not change a muscle. She sprinkled the burns with soda, bandaged them with her handkerchief, and went on with the lesson, her hands swelling into puffy balls of pain before her hearers' eyes, but not detracting her from her lecture, or causing a moment's stoppage in her running fire of jokes.—*Woman's Journal.*

A Mexican Custom.

A Mexican custom which is extremely pleasant and convenient to women folk is their way of leading a lady up and down stairs, and American men would do not only a courteous but a humane thing in imitating them in this respect. In descending stairs the Mexican goes a step before his companion, and taking her hand, holds it up in such a way that any misstep or failure on her part would be sustained by him. In ascending, the lady takes her escort's arm and is thus assisted by him.

Little Tiffs.

What absurd little things people quarrel about! says Mary Kyle Dallas, in the *Ledger*. What trivial matters cause ill-feeling in families! The mutton being roasted too little, or the beef too much; an opinion about the temperature of the house or the style of curtains that ought to be bought for the front windows; the definition of a word, or its pronunciation, are things that might be argued pleasantly about, but surely are not topics worth a quarrel when peace and goodwill are of so much importance in the home. A little ill-feeling is like a little seed that may grow into a large tree which will shade the whole house.

Many a man and woman must look with regret on the hasty word or the cold reproach which was the entering wedge that split a household in two, and yet how few make a point of uttering the soft word that turneth away wrath! Quarreling is one of the original sins, I suppose, for the babies sitting on the floor will fall out over their toys, and one will push down the block tower that the other has built with great pains; and there will be a "name called," and a "face made," and a slap given, and mamma will be called to settle a quarrel, and no truth can be got at, for each is right in his own estimation, and each has been wronged by the other. So it is through life. A reasonable quarrel about great matters may be settled and the parties made friends again; but little tiffs about nothing are such foolish, intangible things that reason can not overcome them.

Fashion Notes.

Metal ribbon is used for sashes with more or less bizarre effect.

Silver and gilt braids are seen on some black silk imported costumes.

Red is the color par excellence for all picturesque costumes this season.

Watered ribbon is used more than plain this season and is in white or colored equally decorative.

White cotton Hercules braid is used to trim ginghams and other cotton fabrics for children's costumes.

Full blouses with round or pointed yokes are alike worn by little girls, misses and slender ladies.

Wisteria is one of the prettiest artificial flowers shown this season and it is wonderfully counterfeited.

The white velvet vest bestrewn with cut steel beads are recherche when worn with a tailor-made costume.

Many rows of silver braid make a vest much like the coat of mail in effect, as they show only a solid front piece.

Some charming costumes are made from bandanna silks this season. Colored silk lace is used in the trimming.

Colored wraps are the rule with Parisian ladies, black being worn only with plain, unpretending toilets or by elderly ladies.

Plush wraps in mauve, moss or ruby, and trimmed with feather bands, are intended for use in the cool days of summer.

On London made costumes are deep and wide pockets on the outside of the overskirt, intended more for use than show.

Cross-barred nun's veiling is stylish, and promises to be much worn the coming season, as being newer than the plain.

A style of trimming much in vogue is wheel embroidery, of immense size for skirts, and smaller for bodices and sleeves.

Colored veils are of delicately figured tulle, of Russian square net, of dotted crepe lisse, and are worn in all shades, lilac and heliotrope, red from pale rose to fiery scarlet and deep crimson, all shades of gray or ficelle, brown, tan, black, blue, and green.

Passementerie yokes, with or without beads, are seen upon some very elaborate silk gowns. A novel toilet was of gray silk, having a yoke, collar, cuffs and belt clasp in imitation of chain armor, which was comparatively light, and in perfect harmony with the color of the silk.

The style of a dress of the present time is made to depend largely upon the material of which it is composed. Thus rich silks and velvets are invariably made with plain, straight skirts, while foulards, Bengalines and other soft materials require folds and loopings to make them effective.

Pretty novelties in passementeries are being constantly brought out. Some of the newest, which are very subdued in effect, have threads of gold twisted with the silk. Open passementeries of gold, silver and steel, when used for dress trimmings, are sometimes placed first upon flat bands of velvet ribbon.

Four Bears at One Shot.

Mr. McNeil, a farmer of Randolph County, carries the palm of being the most successful bear-hunter in West Virginia, and the only man who ever killed four bears at one shot. This feat was actually performed not long ago by McNeil, who tells the story in the following words: "My two horses—a mare with her colt—and my riding horse were left one morning in my pasture, which lies in a narrow valley between high hills. Early the next morning the colt came running frantically down the path leading to the house. I knew something had frightened him, and taking my double-barreled shotgun, which was loaded with heavy charges of buckshot, I started for the field. Just as I got to the fence, about one-third of the length of the field, I heard fierce growling and snarling. I peered through between the rails. About thirty yards distant, through the rising fog, I saw what I thought a couple of bears rending the old mare to pieces. Taking as good aim as I could at the animals, who were close together, I fired both barrels right at the centre of the black mass. After the smoke had cleared away I could only see a slight movement of the black pile and in a few minutes that ceased. I then loaded up my gun and walked up ready to give them another dose if necessary. When I got to the spot I found that I had not only killed two full-grown bears, but also knocked over two cubs about the size of a wild cat. They were all dead and lay in a pile. That, I believe, is the first time four bears were ever killed by a hunter at one shot in these mountains."—*New York World.*

"At the time of the death of George IV., in 1830, there were 328 hereditary peers," says London *Truth*.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Those who are never weary can never know how sweet rest is.

If we were never tried our true characters never would be known.

Do your duty in little things and you will be faithful in great ones.

Improvement in the daughters will best aid in the reformation of the sons in this age.

Silent sympathy is to troubled hearts what the soft spring rain is to the frozen earth.

The true value of a good home is too often only realized when it is broken up and gone.

Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried, before you give them your confidence.

Revenge is a debt, in the paying of which the greatest knave is honest and sincere, and, so far as he is able, punctual.

Good breeding is benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves in the little occurrences of life.

Books are among man's truest consolers. In the hour of affliction, trouble or sorrow, he can turn to them with confidence and trust.

Why does the new moon bear the form and the name of a sickle? It is because it mows down our joys and our sorrows as it moves onwards.

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

We get gradually accustomed to mental as well as bodily pain, losing our insensibility to it; it becomes a habit of our lives, and we cease to imagine a condition of perfect ease as possible to us.

Dogs of Constantinople.

A description of Constantinople would be very incomplete that passed over its dogs in silence. They are poor creatures, with reddish hair, pointed ears, thin flanks, medium sized, and wild, in that they never attach themselves to man; but they are, however, gentle and inoffensive. They belong to the wolf-dog species, and change their color twice a year. Always living outdoors and sleeping under the open sky, they receive from nature, their master, a summer garb and a winter garb. The first consists of a light coat of hair, which is very thin and of a dirty yellow color; the second is thick, more silky, and of a dark gray color. While they are shedding their coats, which occurs in spring and autumn, their hair falls off in matted locks. This leaves their skin bare in places, making broad black spots, which are repulsive.

They never go into a house, and never allow themselves to be drawn to one by either caresses or kind words; not even by tid-bits, which they eat, nevertheless, with avidity, when thrown to them on the street. They sleep a good deal, especially in times of scarcity, which for them is the normal condition of things. Lying down all curled up on the sidewalks or on the rough pavements, they do not allow themselves to be disturbed by threats or noise, or by the crowd; they get up only when they see a toe that is going to strike them, or a carriage that is going to run over their bodies. In these cases, they move away slowly and lie down a little farther away.

The Turks never injure them, and, lazy as they are, condescened to turn to one side a little in order not to disturb them. The Armenians, Bulgarians and Westerners have a good deal of sympathy for them, never maltreat them, and often throw them food. The Perotes and Greeks like to stone them to death, crush their bodies and stab them with sharp sticks. The poor creatures utter cries so prolonged and dismal that they pierce one's heart as well as ears.

The dogs of Constantinople and its outskirts, which form a population of more than a hundred thousand, appear to divide the streets of the city among themselves. The hairy occupants of one quarter never allow those of another to enter their domain. When a dog driven by hunger or thirst, attempts to pass the limits of its street to seek its fortunes elsewhere, it is repelled by a concert of howls, accompanied by a good deal of biting. All the dogs of one quarter are united for the defense of that quarter. At the first howl announcing an invader, they all run, and often they let the unfortunate alone only after they have killed it.

The food of roving dogs, when they find any, is not, we may believe, either varied or dainty; it is the waste scraps from cooking, constituting choice but rare food for them; it consists especially of filthy things of all kinds, among which figures most prominently the excrement of passing horses, camels and cattle.—*Cosmopolitan.*

A Soldier of Fortune.

According to the Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch*, there is a bit of romance in the life of Louis Stahlman, the veteran book-binder of that office. He was born in Brunswick, took part in the German revolution of 1848, served in the Crimean War, wandered to the Holy Land, and on his way from Jerusalem to Greece he fell into the hands of a band of robbers. He escaped by strategy, found his way to this country, came to Erie, enlisted in the 145th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served gallantly until the close of the war. On his way home Stahlman declared to a comrade that he intended marrying the first German girl that he met at Erie. On arriving the veterans were at once marched to the park, where the ladies had prepared a bountiful repast. While taking care to get a liberal supply of the good things provided under his vest, Louis kept his weather eye open, and seeing a buxom young woman, who pleased him, deftly waiting upon the tired and hungry soldiers, he accosted her:

"Kannst du Duetsch?"

"Yah," came the answer.

"Will you marry me?"

The answer again came in the affirmative, and in about a month the marriage ceremony took place, and the more than a score of years which have slipped away since find the aged people living peaceful and contented lives together.

It Didn't Work.

"Had a terrible time yesterday evening," said the "fly" traveling man, as he walked into the store the other morning.

"What was the trouble?"

"I called on her father."

"Oh, I see, the old man doesn't favor your suit?"

"No; but we got along right peacebly until I made one wild, weird break and put my foot into it irreparably and forever. You see he said he objected to my habits, and affirmed very vigorously that I was a worthless young scamp. Then I addressed him in some such terms as these; Sir, I love your daughter devotedly and nothing in life could give me more heartfelt pleasure than to have you for my ownest, dear father-in-law."

"Why, how on earth did you come to say anything so weak and silly as that?"

"Well, you see I had heard somewhere that a 'soft answer turneth away wrath,' and that was about the softest answer I could think of. I did my best.—*Merchant Traveler.*

It Wouldn't Work.

He—"I see that between 60 and 100 persons in different parts of the country have been poisoned by ice cream."

She (turning pale)—"Did any of them die, George?"

He—"No; but some of them were very sick."

She (color slowly coming back)—"One cannot be too careful, George, where one eats ice cream. Hereafter let us stick to Delmonico's."—*Harper's Bazar.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Rules for the Orchard.

Three rules in regard to the operation of pruning an orchard, and they will be short ones:

Prune annually. If judiciously done none but small branches will be required to be cut, and the wounds of those will soon heal.

Make a clean cut and pare smooth with a sharp knife the edges of the wound. This will greatly facilitate the healing process and preserve the tree from decay.

When the habit of the tree will allow take out the leading shoot at the height where you design to have the branches spread. A horizontal branch will produce more fruit than an upright one.

Best Fowls for Early Market.

Good crosses are perhaps better than the pure stock when raised for market purposes alone, as they seem to grow faster and generally make larger birds, which point, of course, is always desirable to obtain. The breeder should, however, be very careful to dispose of all the half-bred stock at market time, for if they are kept and allowed to grow up on the place there is a considerable liability of their becoming mixed with the pure stock, as they are oftentimes hard to distinguish in looks, but the foreign blood will most surely show itself sooner or later, and generally when it is least expected by the breeder.

To one who has not given the matter much attention it would be surprising to note the difference in the growth of the different breeds during the earlier part of their life. For instance such fowls as the Houdans or any of the laying breeds will grow very fast for the first month or two, and generally mature earlier than the larger breeds do, while on the other hand the larger breeds of the Asiatic classes are very slow in their growth for the first month at least, but after that time they seem to take a jump and then continue to grow remarkably fast until they are fully matured. These large breeds are undoubtedly the best for market purposes when they are kept all the season and sold during the fall and winter, but my experience has been that they are not the most profitable to raise for the earliest markets.

A cross between the two breeds will be much better for early market, and will partake some of the nature of both breeds. —*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Healthy Hogs.

It has been pretty definitely proved that filth, impure water, and general want of care are largely conducive to epidemics of so-called hog cholera, a number of diseases—lung, intestinal, and blood diseases—going under that name when more than usually fatal. In view of the fact that water-courses and ponds are especially low this season, owing to the drouth, those who have droves of hogs should be especially careful that swine do not get water from these sources. Such water will be more than likely to carry the germs of malignant disease. The better plan would be to use only the water of wells, even at the expense of considerable extra labor. In addition to this, great care should be used that all the surroundings be kept perfectly clean. No less important is a diversity of food. The man who places his dependence on corn as diet for hogs, old and young, is generally the first to suffer when malignant diseases become epidemic. Swine is not only gregarious in their habits, but they are dependent upon a variety of food, and cannot be kept on one single article even as well as other farm animals. The sagacious man will easily understand the necessity of changing the grain food of swine, as well as supplying a daily quantity of vegetable food. This may consist of any plants the hogs will eat, including clover. So far as roots are concerned artichokes and potatoes will be indicated, and if swine can be allowed to gather these for themselves so much the better. At the first symptoms of disease the feeder should look to the surroundsngs and remove all the animals to clean pastures, separating the sick from the well. When we find drooping ears, low-hanging head, diarrhœa, vomiting, rapid breath, and an aversion to light, the hog is far on the road to death.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A good dressing of well-rotted stable manure and wood ashes, worked thoroughly into the soil, is the best agency for reviving old fruit trees.

Beans, on poor ground, rarely pay; upon clean, rich soil, they are profitable. Sow in drills thirty inches apart, dropping four beans every foot.

The true mode of cultivation is by a judicious system of rotation. The soil may fail to produce certain crops and yet be rich and well adapted to some other kind.

The best way for getting rid of willows, is to cut the bark, about three feet high, and peel it to the ground. Do it about the time of the full moon, in June.

Gooseberries are not grown extensively for sale, but every farm and garden should have some space devoted to them. When well trimmed they make very rank growth.

Oats on poor land are greatly benefited by top dressing. Even after the plant has bloomed, it is best to apply nitrate of soda, though it is better to put it on earlier.

There are over fifty poultry associations in the United States that annually give exhibitions. They have been instrumental in greatly advancing the poultry interests.

In estimating the worth of a fertilizer, commercial values are set only upon the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; sometimes the lime is considered. The wheat crop ordinarily removes forty-five pounds of nitrogen per acre annually.

It is a great mistake to draw soil around the stems of plants with a view of forcing roots from parts where nature never intended there should be any. Even when transplanted, the stems of no kind of plants should be set deeper in the soil than they originally grew.

Gardening for pleasure, health, and a knowledge of the vegetable world are the highest inducements that can be set before one to lead to the study and practice of horticulture. On farms more or less garden work should be engaged in every day, and by every member of the family, whenever it is possible.

More castor beans are grown in Southern Illinois than in any other of the States. The acreage reaches 20,000, and large factories are maintained for extracting the oil. In California, also, the bean is extensively cultivated and does well. A soil that will answer for wheat or corn will suffice for the castor bean.

Tomatoes raised in light, rather poor soil in a sheltered or warm situation, are always sweet in favorable seasons, while those raised in rich soil or in partial shade are always sour. A rank growth of foliage shades the fruit densely, and interferes with the development of the saccharine principle. Again, tomatoes raised in poorish, light soil ripen ten days earlier than those raised in rich soil.

For green manuring red clover, rye and buckwheat are especially recommended. Most soils will improve best under a continued treatment of green manuring and fallowing. Another says, however, when fertilizers are at hand, either as barnyard manure and compost, or commercial fertilizers, it becomes a question in many instances whether it is profitable to expend green crops for enriching the ground, or time in restoring it, with naked fallows.

Monkeys Opening Oysters.

Commander Alfred Carpenter writes to London *Nature* as follows: "So many people have expressed their surprise at hearing that I constantly saw monkeys breaking open oysters with a stone on the islands off South Burmah, that it may be of interest to give a short description of their method of using such a tool. The low-water rocks of the island of the Mergui Archipelago are covered with oysters, large and small. A money which infests these islands, prowls about the shore when the tide is low, opening the rock-oysters with a stone by striking the base of the upper valve until it dislocates and breaks up. He then extracts the oyster with his finger and thumb, occasionally putting his mouth straight to the broken shell. On disturbing them, I generally found that they had selected a stone more apparently for convenience in handling than for its value as a hammer, and it was smaller in proportion to what a human being would have selected for a proportionate amount of work. In short, it was usually a stone they could get their fingers round.

As the rocks crop up through the low-water mud, the stone had to be brought from high-water mark, this distance varying from ten to eighty yards. This monkey has chosen the easiest way to open the rock-oyster, viz., to dislocate the valves by a blow on the base of the upper one, and to break the shell over the attaching muscle. The gibbon also frequents these islands, but I never saw one of them on the beach.

Left-Hand Writing by Soldiers.

The Roman soldier used to be trained to use his left hand as well as the right. This was done so that if he happened to lose his right hand in action, he could carry on the fight with the left. Our American soldiers who have suffered that loss have trained the left hand to a more beneficent use.

A gentleman in New York City, awhile since, took it into his head to collect specimens of writing from soldiers who had lost their right hands in battle and afterward learned to use the left.

He gave public notice of his desire, and offered prizes for the best of these specimens. Pretty soon they began to come in, and by the time specified for awarding the prizes 300 samples of such left-hand writing by maimed soldiers had arrived.

I have just been looking over some of this writing. A great many of the specimens are written in a beautiful manner. All are good. The writing in nearly all cases slants backward instead of forward. One piece of writing, from a soldier who had lost both arms, was made by holding the pen in his mouth.—*North American Review.*

A Challenge.

This little fodder plant has taken such a marvelous hold of the people, it has provoked more discussion than anything of its kind ever known. Its discoverer has been the mark for criticism from everybody, while the Moxie has been quietly capturing the women. Drinking a large amount seems to leave no disturbance. At the same time the cynics say it is cocoa, cocaine, arsenic, strychnine, and alcohol in disguise. Meanwhile, its discoverer, an eminent physician, offers $5,000 to any chemist or other person who will find either or any other ingredient in it more injurious than winter green or common bitter-root, which the people have used in accept as a fact.

PERFUMED lobsters, clams, turtles and the like have been found in great abundance in the Santa Catalina Mountains, in Arizona Territory, at a height of near y 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

It Astonished the Public

To hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was b cause his true constituents were scattered every where. They will find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, dropsy, neuralgia, goitre or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-renowned medicine. By druggists.

A FOLDING bed nearly killed a Chicago woman, who was found doubled up and all but broken into in it.

"Say, why is everything
Either at sixes or at sevens?"

Probably you may dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging-down" feelin', the backache, you are debilitated, and have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

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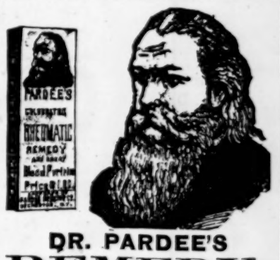

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NYNU—25

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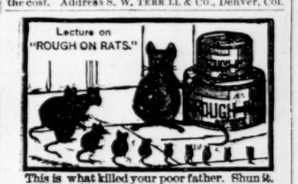

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